

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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APRIL 3, 1919

A GREAT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON

(From an address by President Wilson delivered on May 16, 1914.)

"Every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his Farewell Address.

"It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said that we must keep free from entangling alliances. It was because he saw that no country had yet set its face in the same direction in which America had set her face.

"WE CANNOT FORM ALLIANCES WITH THOSE WHO ARE NOT GOING OUR WAY; AND IN OUR MIGHT AND MAJESTY AND IN THE CONFIDENCE AND DEFINITENESS OF OUR OWN PURPOSE WE NEED NOT AND WE SHOULD NOT FORM ALLIANCES WITH ANY NATION IN THE WORLD.

"Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantage, do not need alliances.

"You need alliances when you are not strong, and you are weak only when you are not true to yourself. You are weak only when you are in the wrong; you are weak only when you are afraid to do right; you are weak only when you doubt your cause and the majesty of a nation's might asserted."

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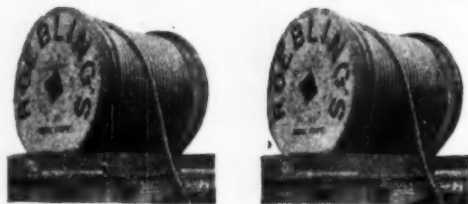
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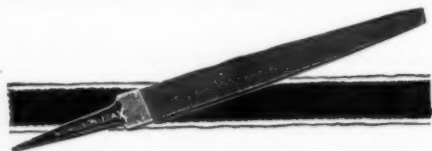
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THE TEN COMMANDMENTS BANISHED.

A GOOD many Harvard University people have in times past been somewhat lax in their appreciation of the Divinity of the Scriptures, but so far as we know President Lowell now stands out as the most conspicuous exponent of that view. In his recent debate with Senator Lodge on the League of Nations, and referring to Washington's farewell address, he said:

"It was a great document in its day, and so were the Ten Commandments."

By implication Dr. Lowell banishes both Washington's address and the Ten Commandments from further consideration by humanity. And yet intelligent people are asked to accept Dr. Lowell's advocacy of the League of Nations as worthy of consideration. When the world banishes the Ten Commandments it will have banished all morality, all that makes life worth living, and it will justly have brought down upon itself such condemnation by the Almighty that if it should be blotted out of existence it would get only its just punishment. President Lowell made a monumental blunder. He insulted God Himself as well as the audience which had a right to expect something better of him. This nation cannot afford to follow such leadership unless it wants to get on the toboggan slide to Hell or Germany.

To avoid the possibility of President Lowell having been misquoted, we wired him twice asking him to reply at our expense if he had been correctly quoted, and if not would he wire the exact wording of the statement. To neither telegram has he made any reply whatever. Comment seems unnecessary.

CUT OUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS; SETTLE PEACE TERMS WITH GERMANY, AND LET THE WORLD GET TO WORK.

ONE of the foremost business men of the South, long identified with broad business operations, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, voices what we know to be the sentiment of a very large number of people in this country. In his letter he says:

"I believe that we would have quite a marked improvement in business conditions in this country if things could be settled in Europe. The members of the Peace Conference seem to have talked everything in the world and fought about everything except about making peace and restoring business. It seems now that they have so delayed matters that it is about to get beyond their control and they will have nobody to make peace with. It would seem that Germany is in a fair way to win the war, after all. With the differences among the Allies and the troubles they will have to face in all parts of the world, they certainly will not have much time to enforce any burdensome peace on Germany. The spirit of unrest that is growing in all countries, even in this country, is going to be very serious unless we do get quick action from Paris.

"I believe that if a quick peace could be made and the Allies handled matters with a strong hand, under united command, that a few weeks would show a marked change in the world situation."

This is an exact statement of the views of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, although we knew nothing whatever as to the views of this business man until the receipt of his letter.

The same thought is expressed in another letter received in the same mail from Mr. Desha Breckinridge, editor of the Lexington, Ky., Herald. In the course of his letter he writes:

"The news from Europe seems daily more distressing, yet it seems only what might have been expected. It is, in fact, only what was predicted by the Herald last November if the League of Nations was made the paramount condition of the Peace Conference."

Mr. Breckinridge recently published a very remarkable editorial dealing with the Russian situation, and his personal letter is called forth by one from the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD congratulating him on presenting so clear a statement of the condition of affairs in Russia and our responsibility therefor.

Some of the statements in his personal letter are startling in their tremendous import as to the German spy system and its ramifications in a way which, according to the information received by Mr. Breckinridge, was responsible for the failure of America to understand Russia and to save Russia from chaos.

Every day's delay in the settlement of peace terms is endangering all civilization.

The delay at Paris is exactly what Germany was working for when it sought the armistice. Germany's plans involved putting forth every possible effort to bring about this delay

through prolonged and useless discussions and through the introduction into the peace conference of subjects which did not primarily belong to it.

The plan to force the League of Nations as a part of the peace conference has been of unspeakable value to Germany. It has helped to delay the settlement of peace terms, and that is the flight which Germany has been making.

Last fall we warned the country that Germany would carry on a campaign of this kind, that it would use the most tremendous power of hypnotism and mental suggestion at the peace conference as it had been doing all over the world, fully expecting to win through the discord which it could thus bring about all that had been lost on the battlefield.

Indeed, Germany's readiness to seek an armistice was wholly for this purpose. Its military leaders believed that they could win a greater victory through delays at the peace conference, through the discord which it could produce there and by its Bolshevistic activities in America, in England and in France, hoping to bring about in these countries exactly the same chaos it had created in Russia.

Germany fully expects to control Russia and to unite the power of Russia's vast resources and its 170,000,000 people in a war of aggression upon the world just as soon as it can create such friction among the Allies and America as to enable it to carry out its long-conceived plans.

There is only one possible way to meet this danger, and every hour's delay in carrying it out will make the more certain the escape of Germany from adequate punishment, and its ability within the next five or ten years to reorganize its military machine and unite it with all the potential power of Russia's resources in materials and in manpower.

The way to escape this disaster is to immediately drop the plan for a League of Nations, and to settle the peace terms and leave to the future the question as to whether a League of Nations shall be formed or not.

Germany is morally bankrupt. The old Germany which the world loved to honor years ago has ceased to exist. Germany is now a nation of robbers and looters and upholders of every crime on earth, seeking only revenge upon those who have conquered them and a renewal of the fight for world dominion. We cannot, therefore, trust anything whatsoever which Germany promises by word of mouth or by written contract. Nothing but force appeals to the German mind at present.

If we do not act promptly Germany will so handle the situation that its moral bankruptcy will be made the means to escape all financial responsibility. Without any thought of mawkish sentimentality about the German people we should, therefore, make peace terms which will be drastic to the extreme and which will fix upon Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria the full cost of the war to America and to the Allies. It is absurd to say that these four nations, with their vast resources in raw materials and their population of 130,000,000 or more, could not be so organized as to produce sufficient wealth to repay the entire cost of the war. It matters not that this might take them 50 years or more; if it did take that long, that 50 years might be the best 50 years in the history of all civilization by saving the world from other wars.

The German people must be re-educated; the power of the

State educational system which makes it impossible for any teacher in any school in Germany to teach anything contrary to the wishes of the Government must be broken down. We may never be able to change the mentality of adult Germans, or even of those who have had a few years in schools. We may have to wait to completely educate the infants of today or those who may be born during the next decade.

Possession should be taken of Germany and its allies. Their Governments should be under the control of men appointed by America and the Allies, and their finances should be directed just as completely as England today directs the financial operations of Egypt or India. Out of the income received under this system the war indebtedness of America and the Allies should be paid.

This would not be contrary to what America itself is doing. We are entirely controlling the Government and the financial operations of the Republic of San Domingo. A few days ago an officer of the marines who has for some time been stationed in San Domingo made the statement to an American friend that he personally was responsible for the Government of one-quarter of the entire population of that country. We are keeping a very considerable number of marines in San Domingo sufficient to dominate the entire situation, to control all of the inhabitants and to run the Government. San Domingo never reached the depth of degradation in morals and in financial corruption which has prevailed in Germany. San Domingo never sought to dominate the world. It had committed no murders except those of its own people, and yet we have taken possession of San Domingo and are running its entire affairs. Why should we be more lenient with Germany and its accursed murderers and looters than with San Domingo?

Let every possible influence of the people of this country be exerted immediately to postpone all action on the League of Nations and to settle the peace terms immediately. With these terms definitely agreed upon, the world can turn its attention to saving itself from a socialistic tragedy and business can go ahead on a normal basis. It will then be time enough to take up and seriously and calmly study every phase of the proposed League of Nations.

If we wish to save civilization it behooves every man and woman who sees our present danger to cry out unceasingly against tying the League of Nations to the peace settlement.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE.

AS Congress failed to appropriate the money to pay the expenses of operation, you and I and every person who eats and wears clothing will be called upon to pay the expenses of the railroads by contributing our pro rata. In the name of the people we call upon the Government to return the railroads to the trained men who have spent a lifetime in learning how to run them, and who are capable of running them successfully.—*Apalachicola Times.*

Better be careful, friend. You are criticising the Administration when you make such statements, and according to many people and many papers no product of the Administration, not even the work of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson, must ever be criticised.

Will You Be a Pessimist to Bring About a Hell of Poverty or an Optimist for a Heaven of Prosperity?

IN the midst of the great panic of 1907, when it looked as though the whole business of the country had gone to the dogs and when the anarchistic agitation against corporations of all kinds was vigorous and vindictive, a leading Baltimore banker, never before known to the writer to use such language, in reply to a question as to the situation, said:

"Hell has broken loose in Wall Street, and nobody knows what will happen."

That was a time which tried men's souls and tested the moral backbone of the nation and its financial stamina. It was not a panic in the ordinary sense of a monetary chaos only, it was a panic brought on largely by years of vilification of all corporations to the point where money was no longer available for any legitimate development enterprise. In many respects it was worse than the "Black Friday" of Jay Cooke's days; it was a financial panic and a moral panic combined, and no man knew what a day might bring forth in riots, in adverse legislation or in financial collapse. But America weathered the storm. Great financial leaders came together and united their forces, stopped the wild panic and gave confidence to the country. Their leadership was worth untold billions to America.

Leadership of the same character is now needed in every community in the country. We are not now suffering from a Wall Street panic. We are not now facing a financial collapse. Today we are simply timid, afraid of our shadows, uncertain as to whether to build or not to build, afraid to buy a piece of goods for fear that the price may a little later on be somewhat lower, afraid to build a house because somebody has told us to wait a year or two and that lower prices of materials and lower wages would then be available.

A few days ago a business man came to see the writer, bringing with him a copy of the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* of March 20, containing the cover page editorial, "Do It With All Thy Might." He said that he had made his plans for the financing of a much-needed big modern hotel at a point in Florida where it would necessarily have been crowded during every winter season from the day it was opened. But some bankers had warned his financial associates to delay the building of the hotel for a couple of years in order to get lower wages and lower materials. He had read the editorial, "Do It With All Thy Might," and he had felt that the facts stated there justified immediate construction and he came to the writer to further discuss the question of building now or waiting two years in the hope of lower cost.

Unhesitatingly the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* takes the ground that the man who today urges other people to delay construction of much-needed buildings in order to secure lower wages and lower material a year or two hence is, as we said last week, doing, to the utmost of his power, a great injury to the very life of this nation. There is far more involved in this than the mere question of the cost of building. Patriotism demands that men everywhere shall give their utmost encouragement to the investment of money in the building of houses, churches, schools and hotels wherever they may be needed.

Even if these objectors feel that by waiting a year or two a somewhat lower price could be had, they are not justified in bringing about a delay in construction.

This nation, like very much of the world, is passing through a condition where optimism, enthusiasm, go-aheaditiveness are all needed as a part of the great campaign for strengthening the life of America.

The pessimist is a cumberer of the ground; he is a national liability. He becomes, in times such as these, a real enemy to the nation.

Men who have counted themselves shrewd business leaders have in times past often refused to build during seasons of high prices on the ground that they would save money by waiting; but we are now in a different period than anything which we had heretofore known. This is not a period where we can sit down and wait for lower wages and lower-priced materials. If we are wise, we will act now, even if the cost of building be a little greater than we anticipate may be the case a year or two hence. We can only get lower wages and a lower cost of materials by waiting through a social unrest, the cost of which would be infinitely greater to business men generally and to the country at large, than anything which men may now imagine that they can save by delaying construction work.

A pastor of a church was once invited to take part in a joint meeting which was to be led by a notoriously rough, uncouth preacher, who seemed to think that the way to save men was to use language not fit to be heard by decent people. When this pastor refused to join in the movement he was asked if he did not want the members of his church to be spiritually benefited. His reply was that he did not care to lead his people through a sea of filth in the hope of betterment on the other side. The man who today is holding back from construction work and is inducing other people to do the same is helping, to the extent of his influence, to bring about a condition which might cause us to wade through worse than a sea of filth—in other words, a sea of socialistic, anarchistic activities—from which we can now be saved if the people of America will in every community lead out into active, aggressive, optimistic construction work, and in doing this they will turn the thought of the whole world from pessimism to optimism, from the hell of poverty and woe to the heaven of prosperity and abounding employment.

Reader, what will be your answer to the question of whether you intend to be a pessimist or an optimist, not in words only, but in action?

OUR MISTAKE IN NOT GOING TO BERLIN.

IF American and Allied troops had been permitted to go on to Berlin there would have been no Bolshevistic chaos in Hungary and parts of Germany, fomented for the purpose of enabling Germany to win through such methods what she lost on the battlefield. We believe every intelligent man can now see what a blunder we made in forcing the armistice upon our Allies.

HOW GERMANY IS PREPARING FOR WORLD TRADE.

WHILE America dilly-dallies with peace terms and delays the final consummation of Germany's punishment, Germany, on the other hand, camouflages the whole situation with plots, real and imaginary, in order that unobserved it may make its plans for capturing the world's trade. Present defeat does not alter the nature of the Hun nor make that nation of criminals any less eager to achieve, some time in the future, its world-looting project. Indeed, a leading German has recently boasted that the German army would enter Paris by 1925, and we are quite sure that millions of Germans believe this to be true.

The United States Trade Commissioner, Norman L. Anderson of Stockholm, Sweden, in a recent report to the Department of Commerce, shows how Germans are busy working out their plans—extending their trade and commerce into foreign lands. The facts given are well worthy of study by Americans, and especially by those who are bemoaning with sickly sentimentality the "poor Germans," and who are seeking to save these fiends incarnate from some fair measure of punishment. In his report Mr. Anderson said:

"German business circles fully realize that the signing of peace will only mean the beginning of a new and even harder commercial war, and that all the resources of business will be required to put industrial Germany on a sound defensive basis. The German press announces several large measures which are either partly carried through or projected, and which involve the effort of various lines of trade to bulwark themselves for the coming struggle. A veritable network of organizations is growing up, which may be divided into two groups, those which are commercial-scientific and those which are purely commercial.

"The Technische Messe G. m. b. H. (Technical Fair) recently floated in Leipzig will undertake to promote the trade interests of manufacturers of machinery, electrical apparatus, tools, chemicals, factory equipment, railway rolling stock, etc. It expects to develop and encourage the German inventive genius, and, through a sub-organization known as the brokers' bureau, will advertise new technical ideas and attempt to make commercial applications of all kinds of technical inventions. The Technical Fair will also obtain licenses to promote and organize industrial exhibits and expositions.

"Mention has been made from time to time in the past of the Company for Home and Foreign Undertakings, Hamburg, which, with a capital of \$5,950,000, is planning a series of broad-scope measures for the revival of trade and the placing of German goods. Special attention is being given to the development of commercial relations with the Balkans, the Caucasus and Persia. German boards of trade already existing or to be established in the principal centers of these regions will co-operate with the home organization. The Austro-German eastern group of this organization has in view the opening of several large commercial and agricultural enterprises in Turkey, but practical difficulties, including the continual fluctuation of Turkish exchange, have so far very effectively interfered with the execution of the plans.

"The Germans believe that one of the requisites for increasing commercial relations with foreign countries is the dissemination of information concerning business opportunities abroad, and the cultivation of a broad and thorough study of conditions in foreign markets. To this end the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction some time ago ordered the organization of special commissions attached to the universities for the study of foreign countries, and also proposed for the ensuing year an increase in the appropriations to the universities for financing scientific expeditions. The Ministries of Bavaria and Wurtemberg are working along the same lines. Baden and Hamburg have also assigned large sums for similar purposes. The Institute of Navigation and World-Business (Institut für Seewerke und Weltwirtschaft), whose membership grew from 2500 to 4300 during 1918, is busily gathering trade information, and after the war expects to create a comprehensive network of information-gathering organs in various parts of the world. The information bureau of the United League (Die vereinigten Verberde) is also to be reorganized on a basis for larger scale operations in collecting business and political information. The information so gathered will be sent out publicly by the bureau.

"The views and proposals of the Board of Trade of Plauen, a center largely interested in export, will be interesting in this connection. This organization regards as of prime importance the establishment of German boards of trade in foreign countries,

which shall be independent of the Government and free from Government influence, since official Germany is likely to be under suspicion for some time following the conclusion of peace. Equally indispensable, the board holds, is the publication of a periodical similar to the English journal, Economist, whose special function should be to create foreign interest in German methods of manufacture and industry, keeping the business circles of the world informed as to German improvements in technique, etc. Liberal use of the cinematograph is also urged as an educative measure."

And yet some people vainly imagine that Germany has been crushed and impoverished!

GROVER CLEVELAND AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WHEN one is traveling in the foothills of a mountain range, it is difficult to appreciate the height and grandeur of the peaks, and it is only at a distance that we are able to judge clearly relative heights, to pick out the main peaks of the range, and so it is with great men, their lives and work. We may appreciate in a way their greatness while living, but the true measure of it comes to us only with time. Grover Cleveland was a dominant, positive figure in American life for many years. We appreciated his strength while he lived, but as the years go by he looms up greater and greater, and now we know him to be one of America's greatest Presidents.

He loved America. He believed in her institutions; saw in her the hope of countless millions yet unborn. He breathed the spirit of intense Americanism. In his opinion, there was no room in America for those who were part American and part something else. Like Roosevelt, he was intolerant of shams, detested snobs and hated insincerity. He spoke the truth as he saw it.

He believed in a sound system of national defense—a subject which in his time it was difficult to interest the people in. He realized that words alone were not sufficient, and that the most skilfully constructed system of verbal defense of which the English language is capable could be shattered by a single armed soldier. He did not believe in verbal massage.

Under him the new navy was commenced, under the direction of that very able Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney. He realized that the Stars and Stripes had been all but forgotten on the high seas, and in his first message he stated "all must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours." Commenting on our weak condition at sea, he declared: "The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is, of necessity, weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice." It was difficult at that time to arouse the interest of the general public in army matters. Nevertheless, it was under Mr. Endicott, as Secretary of War, that the problem of a sound system of seacoast defense was taken up, a definite plan adopted and put in operation, a plan which, with modifications, has continued in force up to the present time.

He stood squarely for the Monroe Doctrine, as shown not only by his action in the Venezuela case, but as stated in his inaugural address:

"The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, tradition and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position, and defended by our known love of justice and our power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe, and Washington, and Jefferson. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

He believed in an America with such a conscience that she could safely be trusted to act under the impulse of her own convictions, whenever the interests of humanity or civilization demanded. His continuing belief in the importance of the Monroe Doctrine is found in his "Presidential Problems," written in his last years.—From the Speech Delivered by Major-General Wood to the Grover Cleveland Association, New York City, March 18, 1919.

How far from President Cleveland's teaching are the views of some Americans who would be willing to throw the Monroe Doctrine overboard and make "entangling alliances" with all the world!

Side Lights on the European Situation as Seen By Correspondents of The New York World and The New York Tribune

WHEN PRESIDENT WILSON sent to the Paris Peace Conference to interpret Europe to America and America to Europe, some fifteen or sixteen publicity men, under the control of George Creel, in order to have them handle as far as was possible for American and European consumption the reports as to what was done or left undone in the world's affairs, this country was somewhat staggered at the fact that most of these men were rank socialists and radical agitators. A number of them had been with the Hearst publications and a large proportion of them were of the Lincoln Steffens stripe of agitators and rank creators of discord and sowers of the seed of class hatred.

Creel has resigned and returned home. We do not know the reason, but it looks as though even he could not stand this aggregation of socialistic agitators.

Throwing some light upon the situation in Europe is a dispatch to the New York Tribune. It says that Lincoln Steffens is the "eyes and ears for President Wilson in Europe," and it reports that Oswald Garrison Villard, a man of German birth, who during the war was constantly charged with pro-Germanism, having lately visited Germany, went to Paris with a great tale of the distress in Germany and was "closeted with Secretary Lansing." That Villard was doing all in his power in his talk with Lansing to let Germany off easy may be accepted without question. It has been said that when Villard's patriotism was openly attacked in a meeting in New York before we entered the war, he was asked if he would favor force to oppose the landing of the German army upon American soil if our country should be invaded, and that his reply was a specific statement that he would not favor armed opposition to the German army.

The Tribune dispatch refers to the failure of the proposed conference with the Russian Bolsheviks. One of the appointments made by President Wilson as representing America at that conference was the notorious George D. Herron, not only a rank socialist, but a man whose morals, or lack of morals, has been broadly proclaimed throughout this country. And Herron's misdeeds should of necessity have been known to President Wilson. Immediately upon his appointment the officials and the business men of the town in which he formerly lived united in a cable to President Wilson protesting against the appointment because of the man's character, and yet that appointment was never withdrawn. Certainly no decent woman in America or for that matter in the world could be otherwise than horrified at the recognition by President Wilson of George D. Herron, nor could any man of clean life and clean heart be less shocked than an honest woman.

In this amazing organization of the rankest socialists we get some sidelights upon the tremendous socialistic campaign throughout the world today. The dispatch to the Tribune is as follows:

"Paris, March 23.—William C. Bullitt, one time newspaper man and now preacher of radicalism and of new social order, is returning to Paris after several weeks on the trail of the Bolsheviks to tell President Wilson all about Lenine and Trotzky and darkest Russia. The trip, which was undertaken in secrecy by this State Department official, has finally been made the subject of an explanation at the Hotel Crillon as the result of adverse criticism regarding its nature. It was pointed out that Mr. Bullitt was sent to Russia on the quiet to pick up information on Russian conditions for the American peace delegation, whose members still profess ignorance on the Russian situation.

"Lincoln Steffens, who has been acting as the eyes and ears for President Wilson in Europe, accompanied Mr. Bullitt to Russia. It is understood that the other Allied Powers have been notified of Bullitt's and Steffens' mission.

"Mr. Bullitt is reported to have said a few weeks ago that a league of nations is impossible without a social revolution in France, England and Italy. This view corresponds very closely

to that being advanced in Germany to scare the Allies into mitigating the terms of the peace treaty. Semi-official German papers, public men and officials are joining in the chorus of the new form of frightfulness, which consists in fomenting labor troubles in the Allied countries by a propaganda similar to that of the Bolsheviks.

"Mr. Bullitt went through Finland into Petrograd and thence to Moscow, where he undoubtedly had an opportunity of talking with Lenine and Trotzky and getting further instructions from the Bolsheviks as to what the Allies must do to save the world from the red peril.

"Oswald Garrison Villard, who has just returned from a trip to Germany and Austria, tells a dismal story about the situation east of the Rhine. He was closeted with Secretary Lansing yesterday. The whole situation between the Rhine and Siberia is bad enough for deepest concern, but there is a question here whether the trip of Mr. Wilson's social-reform intelligence personnel of the type of Creel will be productive of any good results.

"The failure of the Prinkipo conference plan was clear enough evidence of the weakness of the conversational method of dealing with the Bolsheviks. The recent note of the Council of Ten to the Ukrainian and Polish generals fighting in the Lemberg region is another substitute for a definite policy similar to the substitute in the case of Russia, and the Bullitt-Steffens expedition is being considered in the same light."

William Allen White of Kansas, who is engaged in newspaper work in Paris, was greatly amazed, so it is reported, when it was announced that he was to be a peace commissioner with Dr. Herron to the Russian Bolsheviks. In a dispatch, under date of March 22 to the New York World, Mr. White makes the following remarkable statements, and in studying them it must be borne in mind that the World has been more nearly the mouthpiece or the upholder of President Wilson's League of Nations work than probably any other publication in America. In this dispatch from Mr. White we see a striking fulfillment of the views of those who since the armistice was signed have been insisting that a mistake was made when America brought about the armistice, and that we would have been saved from these almost overwhelming difficulties if the armies of the Allies and America had marched on to Berlin, as they should have done. We also see that the demand for the acceptance of the League of Nations is responsible for the delay which is making it possible for Germany to carry out its devilish schemes for world domination, which it has never for one moment abandoned. Mr. White's telegram to the New York World is as follows:

"Paris, March 22.—President Wilson's first week of his second trip to Paris has speeded up the Peace Conference.

"Europe recognizes that it is a deadly race between peace and anarchy, and in the European press, even in the papers heretofore friendly to the directors of the conference, a note of irritation is manifest. The blame for the delay is laid at the door of the League of Nations. Yet the amendments to the league which have engaged the President's attention have been agreed to and the amended covenant is now ready for the Plenary Council. These amendments are largely concerned with verbal changes and such minor changes as will secure the entrance of neutrals.

"The changes do not affect the fundamental character of the covenant. But while the covenant is ready, certain committees are unprepared to report. These committees are on the responsibilities for the war, reparations, finance and economics. The Committees on Reparations, Economics and Finance have a joint interlocking committee, deciding upon the disposition of alien property, the amount of damage in cash and kind Germany must pay, the pooling of the war debt, the status of contracts with the enemy before the war, commercial treaties and interallied tariffs.

"Serious differences have arisen between England and France, together, and America as to enemy contracts before the war. We desire them validated and renewed; our allies do not.

"Probably the work of these joint interlocking committees will be continued after peace for several years to deal with financial and commercial problems and food and shipping and raw-material problems that are arising now and will be acute several years after the war. The Boundaries Committee is about ready to report, as is the Labor Committee, but economic difficulties which

have inextricably tangled up the Allies may require a decade to unravel, whether the League of Nations is established or not.

"Germany will be asked to read the peace treaty April 1 at Versailles, without debate, to consider it two weeks and return it signed. **Opinion in Europe feels now that Germany will not sign, but will lie down, refusing to pay any indemnities or reparations, in which case an armed force will have to take over Germany,** running the mines, railroads, factories, public utilities, banks and returning the profits to the reparation fund. This will require years of occupation of Germany.

"Another European opinion believes that Germany will sign with her fingers crossed and after formal protest, and, after the Allied armies are disbanded, in half a decade Germany will refuse to pay her indemnity, which, of course, must cover a long period, perhaps a generation. By intrigue, in a few years and by a Russian alliance, Germany could defy the Allies.

"If Germany should take either course, France, having borrowed money to pay her war debt on the theory that Germany would pay, would find herself without further credit, and as her debt is largely held by small bondholders, the effect of bankruptcy would be acutely political.

"The first week of Wilson's second visit to Europe finds him hurrying the work of the conference to a climax, with the affairs of the Allies almost hopelessly snarled. Germany prepared to win with cowardice what her courage would not suffice to get, and with a definite date of May 25 set for a Bolshevik uprising in Europe.

"We have come," said an American business man viewing the situation calmly, "through the first five years of our thirty years' war successfully. But the next twenty-five will be hard work."

GERMANS AS VIEWED BY MR. MITCHELL PALMER.

"To turn over the German property in this country to its former owners in kind would be in effect a confiscation of the property, for the bitter resentments accruing from this awful war are such that human nature would have to be reconstructed before the German would be welcome as a business man upon American soil, within the next decade, at least."

Mr. Palmer, formerly Allen Property Custodian and now Attorney-General, is one public official who has not been afraid to speak out about Germany. In the course of his recent annual report he used the statement quoted above, in which he emphasized his belief that not for a decade at least would any German business man be welcomed upon American soil.

This should be the feeling of every honest man, but, unfortunately, there are many evidences that some people are eager to clasp in friendly business relations the murderers of 7,000,000 or more soldiers, the manglers of children and the outragers of womanhood. Shame on such moral perversities!

DO IT NOW CAMPAIGN.

GEORGE STRATFORD OAKUM Co.
Jersey City, N. J., March 27.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 24th enclosing pamphlet entitled "How to Create Prosperity," and would like to have some copies of this if you can spare them. We are ordering 5000 copies of "Do It Now" for distribution through our mail.

GEORGE STRATFORD OAKUM Co.

The circular to which reference is made strongly urges carrying to completion at the earliest opportunity all building for which a need exists, even though the cost of many kinds of materials has not been reduced. If new churches, schools, hotels and houses are needed, it is urged that they be built now.

There must be many thousands of progressive firms throughout the country who take that view. Much good can be accomplished by spreading the idea broadcast as this Jersey City company is doing. To that end the MANUFACTURERS RECORD hopes to hear from other firms with instructions to print as many copies of "Do It Now" for distribution as they can conveniently circulate.

CRITICISM WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

R. B. SLAUGHTER of Robbinsville, N. C., in a rather vigorous letter of denunciation of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, writes:

"Every intelligent American citizen knows that the man primarily responsible for the armistice was Marshal Foch, and that responsibility reflects upon him the highest moral and military credit. No one knows the exact military situation better than the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied and American armies on the western front, and Marshal Foch rightly held that it would be an inexcusable crime to sacrifice any more lives, if by the terms of an armistice Germany could be so crippled in military power that a resumption of hostilities would be impossible.

"Marshal Foch, to spare the shedding of blood, relinquished by the armistice the opportunity for the most remarkable military triumph in the history of warfare, and by so doing gained the greater glory that can come only from supreme self-sacrifice.

"The great majority of the American people are in accord with President Wilson and Marshal Foch for having brought about the armistice, and I regard the criticism of President Wilson in this connection by your editor and the bitter partisan press of the country as unjust and entirely out of place."

What a pity Mr. Slaughter is not better informed! Marshal Foch and General Haig knew that the safety of civilization demanded that the Allied and American armies should go on to Berlin. "Every intelligent man in the world now knows that one of the most fearful mistakes in human history was the failure to do so. Had these armies gone to Berlin there would have been no Bolshevistic power there to extend its devilish work into Austria and Russia and elsewhere. The Allied and American armies in Berlin would have made it possible to force the Germans to realize that they were beaten; would have maintained order in Germany and Austria, and made it certain that a stable government could have undertaken to pay the cost of the war to America and the Allies.

We venture the assertion that the armistice will cost the world ten times the blood and treasure which would have been expended in going on to Berlin. The world's civilization now and for generations to come is endangered because America forced the armistice against the judgment of England and France.

If we had gone on to Berlin, Russia could have been saved from coming under the power of Germany, and if Germany can dominate Russia, as now seems almost inevitable, then woe betide the world a few years hence!

Mr. Slaughter merely writes about what he knows—nothing. He has been misled by the misinformation furnished to American papers by the aggregation of socialistic writers sent by this Government to Europe under the guise of publicity men in regard to the peace conference. In his letter Mr. Slaughter also said:

"I like the position taken by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD on the World war, but deplore your editorial criticism of the President with regard to the armistice and foreign negotiations conducted by him in the interest of world peace."

Is it not barely possible that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD knows as much about the armistice and the cause of it as it did in its discussion of the war situation from August, 1914?

MR. ROCKEFELLER BUILDING IN FLORIDA.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, after trying California and other States for their winter climate and spending several winters in Florida, is now building his permanent winter home at Ormond, a suburb of Daytona.

Since the richest man in the world has finally selected Florida as his winter home, many others who have been undecided will likely follow his example. They will say that if Mr. Rockefeller has found in Florida the world's best winter climate, they can well afford to abide by his judgment. As an advertisement pure and simple of Florida's winter climate, Mr. Rockefeller's action becomes a great asset of the State.

Shall America Be Swallowed Up in Internationalism?

TO have asked this question a few months ago would have been absurd. Then men gloried in singing "America, my country, 'tis of thee," gloried in the Star-Spangled Banner and stood with uncovered head as that anthem was sung, or as the starry flag of America was carried down the street before the marching army of heroic men who were offering their lives for the protection of that flag. But within the brief period of a few months there has been a change so amazing that one who still loves to think of "America, my country 'tis of thee," the home of the free, as one loves to think of America and what it has stood for since 1776, he can but be amazed, yea, dumfounded, at the change that has taken place.

Within that short time men are beginning to decry patriotism as it pertains to the love of this land of liberty; they are beginning in a mushy sentimentality to talk of internationalism, of world brotherhood, of putting ourselves on the plane of all the backward people of the world and sinking our individuality and our Americanism in a world internationalism, regardless of the cost. This is neurotic sentimentalism run mad. Unless there should come a reaction from it, America would be justly doomed to sink to the level of the lowest of the countries with which we are so eager to ally ourselves in internationalism.

But this spirit has made sufficient progress to require the utmost energy of the people of this country to awaken the nation to the danger that faces us. This spirit finds expression in an amazing statement made by William Sulzer, published with editorial commendation by the Atlanta Constitution. In referring to his statement the Constitution says:

"William Sulzer, former Congressman and Governor of New York, in a discussion of the proposed League of Nations appearing in a recent issue of the New York World, said:

"A century hence there will be only two kinds of people on this earth—those who are big enough and brave enough and liberal enough to say **'The world is my country,'** and those who are so little and so fearful and so ignorant that they cannot say it."

In further favorable commendation of Mr. Sulzer's amazing statement, the Constitution says:

"Of the men who are now 'welding the League of Nations,' Mr. Sulzer said 'they are building better than they know. They are the great men of today. Time will place them among the immortals and give them a large page in the annals of civilization.'"

"Mr. Sulzer did not mention by name the Reeds, the Borahs, the Poindexters, the Lodges, the Knoxes, the Thomases, who are fighting the League proposal, but he admonished his readers to 'have no fear of the progress of peace' on their account. 'The only thing to dread,' he said, 'is the paleozoics who preach stagnation, the stagnation which means political death to men and nations. As against these croakers and their forgotten prototypes, the liberals of the earth, the friends of brotherhood, now take their place with the world men, with Socrates and Plato, Marcus Aurelius and Dante, Henry of Navarre and Saint-Simon, Grotius and Puffendorf, Thomas Paine and Benjamin Franklin, Robert Burns and James Russell Lowell, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, Oscar Straus and William H. Taft—and last but not least, Woodrow Wilson.'"

Here we have, in all of its hideous nakedness, with the approval of one of the leading daily papers of the South, a suggestion that the patriotism of Americanism should be blotted out of existence and that we should be not lovers of America, that we should not sing "My country, 'tis of thee," but that we should say "the world is my country!" And all

of this is advanced as an argument in favor of the League of Nations. If the advocacy of the leaders of the League of Nations is to lead to the development of this neurotic sentimentalism, then may God save America from advocating a thing which leads downward to ruin!

When we cease to love America more than we love all other countries, the time will have come when we shall have ceased to love our own families before all other families, when we shall have ceased to love our wives above other men's wives, and when we shall have placed womanhood on that plane proclaimed by the Bolsheviks of Russia, which say that woman is the property of the State to be made merely a breeding animal for increasing the population of a State. Then we shall have justly reached the point, and, indeed, we shall have reached it before then, when we shall have joined in the Bolshevik cry, "No God!" And that is the way in which we are rapidly hastening under the campaign that is now under way, a campaign to sap the patriotism of America, to sap with sickly, neurotic sentimentalism the sturdy manhood and womanhood of this nation and its recognition of the power of Almighty God.

The American Lumberman of Chicago has well called attention to the fact that in the covenant of the proposed League of Nations there is not one solitary word to indicate that those who wrote that covenant recognize that there is a Supreme Being, though mankind must follow the lead of Almighty God or be doomed, for as the Bible says, "The nation that forgets God shall be turned into hell."

Are we trying to set up throughout the world the thought that there is no God and that we owe no allegiance to Him? Were the writers of the covenant of the League of Nations unwilling to insert a reference to Almighty God for fear that they would offend Japan or other countries which do not recognize the Supreme Being? Was it this or was it merely a careless forgetfulness of God, or was it merely that sentimentalism voiced by William Sulzer in "the world is my country," and all else must be swallowed up and forgotten?

LET THE DISCUSSION PROCEED.

"DISCUSSION is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and sets up its own conclusion in their stead."—Woodrow Wilson.

W. S. Gard, the Washington correspondent of the Houston Post, thus informs:

"Most of the difficulty which has grown out of the League of Nations constitution, as it is now before the country, has come from a failure to understand that President Wilson will concede that amendment is necessary if a majority of the people of this country really arrives at that conclusion. It is unreasonable to think that he would submit the constitution and immediately urge that amendments be suggested. To have done so would have been to invite hopeless confusion and certain defeat. That the President is willing to make concessions and to accept minor amendments which may lead to more vital changes as the work progresses, has been known in inner circles in Washington for some time."

And that is why discussion at this time is profitable. Mr. Taft, who has been most aggressive in support of a League to Enforce Peace, has said that the Constitution was not all that he wanted. Mr. Bryan, who is noted for his pacifism, has said that the Constitution should be cleared up in important particulars. Henry Watterson regards the League as a fad. President Lowell of Harvard is a warm supporter of the League. The MANUFACTURERS

TUREERS RECORD is strenuously opposed to the League idea. The most of our pulpits are warmly supporting President Wilson in this matter. It is by full, fair and frank discussion that a safe conclusion is reached. Now would seem to be the time—now is the time—for discussion to proceed. This will give us the proper amendments, or it might be that the whole thing will be considered chimerical and go into the discard. Let the discussion proceed.—Waco Times-Herald.

Yes, let the discussion proceed, absolutely without regard to partisanship or personal friends or enemies. There are some opponents of the League whose very opposition makes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD anxious to be on the other side, but in this fight we know neither friend nor enemy, personal or political. Our stand from the beginning was to insist upon the right of full and free discussion. The Times-Herald says President Lowell is a warm supporter of the League, but President Lowell admits that the League constitution as now proposed is in many respects most undesirable, and that radical changes should be made in it.

SHALL WE SAVE HUMANITY?

206 Humphrey Street.

New Haven, Conn., March 19.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I desire to express appreciation of your article "Who Shall Pay the Cost?" It is timely and well put.

There is another question, quite similar in character, that it seems to me you could handle with the courage and vigor it needs, viz., "Who shall be punished and to what extent, for bringing on the war, and for the violations of international laws and committing the horrors incident to this war?"

This question is being sidetracked, evaded and smothered; principally by our representatives at the Peace Conference.

I may be entirely mistaken, but it seems to me there is no one step or action that could be taken by the Peace Conference for the future preservation of a long and lasting world peace that would be half as effective as the punishment, by death, of about 500 men in the Central Powers, upon whom rests the awful responsibility for what has happened. On the other hand, **failure to punish simply invites its repetition.** To say "if you do this again we will certainly punish you" is simply a farce. To say "because you have brought on this thing you must die" would mean a great lesson to both unrepentant Germany and the half-civilized nations which are "looking on."

I say let the editors, authors, college professors, diplomats, statesmen, general staffs, princes, Emperor, admirals, U-boat captains and officers who for 40 years trained the hearts, minds and bodies of the German people into a nation of robbers, thieves, murderers, looters, rapists and human fiends and then ordered them to systematically do these things should perish from the earth! Then, and not until then, will Germany repent or realize her degradation, and **not until this is done will civilization be safe.**

You can rest assured that not until something of this kind is advocated by the press of the United States will our representatives do their duty in this matter.

How much longer is the public press going to permit itself to be muzzled on this question? Sooner or later this question must be settled, and for humanity's sake let us settle it right.

FREDERICK A. WATERHOUSE.

The views expressed by Mr. Waterhouse are in exact harmony, so far as the punishment of Germany is concerned, with those which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has constantly insisted on.

The failure to adequately punish Germany would mean the failure of civilization to justify itself.

If civilization is too weak or cowardly, or if controlled by too much neurotic sentimentalism to punish criminals, then it will justly doom itself to destruction, but we have faith to believe that this neurotic sentimentalism will not be permitted to rule the day. Fortunately, Marshal Foch and his military collaborators are imposing upon Germany a military punishment which will go a long way toward offsetting the wholly unwise armistice which halted the Allied troops, who should have gone on to Berlin.

The talk of Bolshevism in Germany is for the express purpose of creating a sickly, sentimental appeal to the world to prevent Germany from being punished; but not only should Foch and his coworkers force the overwhelming military de-

feat of Germany, not only should the cost to America and the Allies of the war be imposed upon Germany and its allies, but, as Mr. Waterhouse clearly states, the men responsible for Germany's crimes should be punished with death. If five hundred or more of Germany's leaders, from the Kaiser and the Crown Prince all the way down to the last criminal who violated international laws, and every criminal who committed any of the atrocious acts of murder and rapine and outrage, shall be hunted down and made to pay with death for their acts, then, and not until then, will civilization be safe from the danger of other wars.

WHY HE IS SAD.

"SAD thought to the consumer is that he had to pay the profiteer's income tax."—Atlanta Constitution.

And to this the MANUFACTURERS RECORD would add: Still sadder that he had to pay for the accursed work of

German

Thugs,

Liars,

Looters,

Hypocrites,

Rapers,

Manglers of children,

Bestial brutes,

Foul beasts of prey,

Murderers,

Assassins,

Deffier of war,

Gloaters over crimes,

Sharks,

Pirates,

and

Rotten-hearted men of a rotten-hearted nation,

whose crimes must be a stench to hell itself. And still sadder that he must go on paying these taxes during the balance of his life and of his children's lives after him, and yet be told officially that America will demand no indemnity from the nation of scoundrels which caused all this world-tragedy.

WERE THEY HYPNOTIZED?

A MINISTER of the Gospel in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD writes:

"It is gratifying to see that you continue to insist that adequate punishment be meted out to the Kaiser and his associates. You probably saw the statements by Dr. George W. Truett of Dallas that on his visit to Germany he saw no signs that the Germans felt that they had been defeated, nor did they show sorrow for anything that they had done.

"If our colleges, universities and theological seminaries continue to sow the seed of German philosophy, this country of ours is doomed. Something must be done to save the situation. I wish you could work out some plan and put it in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD."

One of the surprising things which has developed since the European war is that many educators, ministers and professors in theological schools, educated at German universities, were fully aware of the immorality of German life, but they uttered not a word of warning to America against conditions which they saw in Germany.

Some ministers educated at German universities now grow eloquent in denunciation of the fearful immorality of which they learned when in Germany, but so far as we can learn, they never uttered one word of warning to the American people against the dangers of this immorality and against the whole accursed work of German character and German teaching.

Were they hypnotized by the power of German mentality, which for years has been seeking to hypnotize the world, and which today is putting forth its devilish work at the Peace Conference and in America, as well as in other lands?

LESSEN THE BURDENS UPON BUSINESS NOW BY THROWING WAR COSTS ON THE FUTURE.

THE nation is now passing through a critical ordeal which can be greatly bettered if the National Government will lift from business interests of all kinds some of the heavy burdens which now rest upon the country. The income tax is hampering business expansion. It is a burden almost to the breaking point to a large proportion of the business concerns of America. It hinders development. It retards initiative and energy at a time when the fullest play of these are most needed.

A very large proportion of the burden of the income tax, and some of the other burdens which rest upon business, could be eliminated by throwing the cost of the tremendous expenditures of the war far into the future. It is not fair to this generation, nor even to future generations, to pay the cost of the war now.

If the business interests of the country could be unfettered and the income tax upon individuals and corporations be so lessened as to stimulate business activity and the expansion of building operations of every kind, the country would enter upon a period of unprecedented prosperity. Under such conditions the wealth of the nation would probably very nearly, if not quite, double within the next twenty-five years. Instead of the \$225,000,000,000 as the estimated wealth of the nation at the present time, its wealth twenty-five years hence could easily be carried to \$400,000,000,000 or \$450,000,000,000. Under such an increase in wealth the boded indebtedness of today would seem very small and could be carried and gradually redeemed without the slightest difficulty.

To undertake to burden the people and the business of the present with the enormous income tax under which the nation is now suffering, and to attempt in the near future to redeem any of the bonds which have been issued, would be wholly unwise, regardless of the views of some theoretical political economists. If at its next session Congress would drastically reduce these financial burdens and throw the payment far into the future, every industry would be stimulated, every laborer would find quite profitable employment, and the nation would leap forward into unprecedented activity. The new Congress should have the courage to take this bold stand. In doing so it would tremendously benefit the nation, and in that way benefit all civilization.

WHY WE DIDN'T GO TO BERLIN.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR says that he has positive knowledge that Foch and Haig were very much opposed to the armistice, and felt that the only safe thing was to go on to Berlin, but that America took such strong ground against that policy that England and France yielded their own good judgment to the power of this country.

What an infinite pity.

Since the foregoing was written a cable from Paris to the New York Times, one of the most ardent advocates of President Wilson in America, had the following:

"That the fighting stopped on the old fronts of the main war too soon is an opinion that had many adherents even in that day of jubilant excitement when the armistice was signed on November 11. There are many, perhaps more, today who think that the world would have been better off if the fighting had continued, when the enemy was collapsing, if Germany had been invaded and a quick peace had been dictated in Berlin before Bolshevism had become a factor and before the Germans had plucked up courage to say what sort of peace they would or would not sign. As everybody knows, it was the French desire to go on fighting last November. They still think that they were right, and attribute the present very dangerous critical situation of the world, first, to the fact that the enemy was not crushed when it was

possible, and, second, to the delay in taking full advantage of the victory that was won.

Here is a distinct statement in the New York Times, which is accounted almost a mouthpiece of President Wilson, so strongly does it uphold his policies, in which it is said "everybody knows it was the French desire to go on fighting last November." Some have said that Marshal Foch actually wept when he had to sign the armistice. As everyone knows, America forced the armistice upon the Allies. That was our tremendous, incalculable blunder.

WHY PEOPLE SHOULD BUILD NOW.

BUILD now and build rapidly is the advice given by United States Senator Underwood of Alabama to the real estate people of Birmingham in a recent address. Reviewing the whole situation, Senator Underwood said:

"We are not on a gold basis. Nobody tried to get gold out of the treasury during the war, and if they had, they would not have gotten it. The Government had to have a vast deal of paper money; the Government needed it, you needed it. At the beginning of the war you had a few hundred million gold certificates and treasury notes, but I doubt if a search of the pockets of all the men present would reveal one gold certificate. Federal Reserve notes, based on somebody's credit, have taken their place. At one time there were \$3,000,000,000 of Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation."

Senator Underwood mentioned these facts as showing that they all had a tendency to decrease the value of the dollar, and then he added:

"Building materials are not up in price—at least all of them are not—but the dollar has gone down and will stay down for a long time. There may be some falling off, but as long as you have the great amount of dollars to pay more for what you need you lose nothing by the higher values of materials. Persons who will not buy because they have to pay more dollars now are taking the wrong view. They are measuring by the wrong standard, by the wrong yardstick."

In the course of his address Senator Underwood, based on his acquaintanceship with national affairs, urged that building operations should be vigorously pressed, and he claimed that it is not an unsafe business proposition to buy materials and build now.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has taken the same views as those expressed by Senator Underwood. We are in a period of great world inflation and prices must of necessity remain high under this condition. Wages must be high, the cost of foodstuffs must continue high, and this means that building material and all other work must be high.

The effect of world inflation must not be overlooked. In the closing days of the Confederacy, when paper money had been issued to an enormous extent, a calico dress or a pair of common shoes sold at from \$300 to \$400 each, and other things in proportion. This was inflation carried to the extreme, but all inflation such as that we now have in this and all other countries has the same tendency to increase wages and the price of all things when measured by the number of dollars that must be used in payment therefor.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD, however, has gone further than the position taken by Senator Underwood. We have insisted that it is the duty of every man and every corporation contemplating building and able to finance the operation to build now without waiting for lower wages or lower materials. Broadly speaking, much lower wages cannot come unless there come a period of depression which would create more social unrest and disturbances and be productive of so much harm that the cost to the individual and to the entire nation would infinitely exceed the cost of building operations today at prices higher than those that formerly prevailed, and higher than some people are hoping may prevail a year or two hence.

Patriotism and the salvation of the country from socialistic and labor agitation demands that every man who needs to build and who can possibly build should do so now.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION AS TO REDUCING FREIGHT RATES ON ROAD MATERIALS.

AT the meeting of the American Roadbuilders' Association, held in New York City in February, a resolution was adopted requesting the Railroad Administration to reduce the freight rates on materials entering into highway construction, and following this meeting a delegation composed of a number of State highway officials presented the resolution to the Railroad Administration at Washington.

Reference to this was made in an article, "High Freight Rates Hamper Road Building," published in the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* of last week. In this article were a number of statements from highway officials in all parts of the country, showing the conditions as existing in their several States, and pointing out how important highway improvements were being held up on account of unusually high freight rates.

Under date of March 20 Director-General Hines of the Railroad Administration issued the following statement:

"Various inquiries have been received as to whether the Railroad Administration contemplates a reduction in freight rates on materials used in construction of buildings, and therefore it becomes important to make it clear that no such reductions are in contemplation.

"The Railroad Administration is, however, giving consideration to the question of making reduced rates on crushed rock, stone, sand and gravel for road construction when consigned to and the freight thereon is paid by a Federal, State, county, parish or township government.

"Before the matter can or will be definitely determined, it is intended to ascertain what, if any, reduction necessary to establish a stable price will be made in the price by those producing and supplying the materials."

From this statement it will be noted that the only possible chance to secure reduced rates on road materials will be where such materials are consigned to and the freight thereon is paid by a Federal, State, county, parish or township government. Such an order manifestly will not go far toward relieving the situation caused by the present high freight rates on road materials, because many, if not most of the road improvements carried on, are placed under complete contracts with road contractors. In such cases no reduction on road materials would be allowed.

This point is especially emphasized in a letter which President S. M. Williams of the Highway Industries Association addressed, under date of March 8, to Edward Chambers, Director of Divisional Traffic of the Railroad Administration. In this letter Mr. Williams said:

"We would regret to see the order narrowed to road building materials and then apply only to Federal, State or municipal work. It should apply to all materials used on such contracts. Most of the material is purchased by contractors for governmental work, and some States are prohibited by law from purchasing direct."

In replying to this letter under date of March 25 Mr. Chambers said:

"We have received many requests from all parts of the country for reduction in rates on building and construction materials of all kinds, and as it would be impossible to reduce the rates on one commodity without extending it to others, or to confine any revision to the rates on material for construction or building purposes, it was deemed impracticable to consider any concession other than that referred to in the attached (above) announcement of the Director-General.

"The demands for reduced rates are so varied and ramified as to threaten favorable consideration of the plan to adjust the rates on road material even for Government work."

Study of the facts as brought out by the statements of Director Hines and the correspondence referred to emphasizes the lack of consistency in handling the situation. Under the plan being considered by the Railroad Administration, to any

governmental body that may be undertaking road work on its own account and purchasing its own materials lower freight rates would be allowed. On the other hand, should any of these various local governments follow the usual custom of awarding complete contracts for its road work and the materials be purchased by the contractor, then the States having such work done could not be benefited by lower rates on the materials.

Just because a State or county government finds it better practice to award road contracts for its improvements, is it justifiable that such a State should be penalized by the Railroad Administration?

This is what it would amount to if the Railroad Administration is going to issue an order based upon the plan it has under consideration. It is, indeed, difficult to find any consistency in such a plan. Either the Railroad Administration should find it possible to reduce these rates so that they will apply under all conditions relating to highway improvement, or they should refuse them. It will be discriminating should it adopt the method that is being considered. It is either proper to reduce the rates on road materials or it is not proper to do so. That is the question before the Railroad Administration, and if it is proper to reduce them, then the rates should be reduced in a way that will be fair and impartial to every State and community, whether they purchase the materials themselves or their methods of awarding contracts are such that the contractor purchases the materials.

A RELIGIOUS APPEAL THROUGH SECULAR PAPERS.

WITH a far-sightedness and a wisdom which merit hearty commendation one of the great missionary organizations of the South, in seeking to reach the people of that section, with its claims for their sympathy and co-operation, is this week advertising its appeal through many of the leading daily papers of the South. The same advertisement, wholly unsolicited by us, appears in this issue of the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD*. It is an appeal from the Home Mission Board of Atlanta of the Southern Baptist Convention, in which is set forth some of the reasons why the work of that board in its home missionary activities, in the maintenance of schools and the building of sanatoriums, is doing a work for the public entirely outside of its strictly religious or evangelical activities.

That this organization, so long and intimately identified with the religious life of the South, should find it wise to use secular papers for a broad advertising campaign is a striking commendation of the business judgment of its officials and of the growing recognition of the power of well-directed publicity through the display advertising pages of leading publications in order to reach the public. This advertisement through the secular papers will reach millions of laymen who do not read religious papers, much as it is to be regretted that religious papers are not more widely read by the denominations in whose interests they are published.

This advertising campaign through the secular papers by the Home Mission Board is only another illustration of the growing power of advertising and its true recognition by all thoughtful people. It opens up a very broad field for discussion. Entirely without regard to the specific appeal made in this advertisement, is the evidence that thoughtful men are more and more coming to a recognition of the fact that the great public must be reached through the press. In this respect the Home Mission Board through its heavy advertising campaign in the secular papers of the South is evidencing its sound judgment and its conception of the things which appeal to thinking men everywhere.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO WAR MINERAL RELIEF?

WHEN the war-minerals amendment to the informal war contracts bill was passed the intent of the act seemed perfectly clear. The question had been thoroughly discussed in Congress, where a bitter fight raged around this measure before it came to final vote. Although the hostility to the bill was difficult to understand, since such a plain case of moral responsibility was involved, nevertheless it was present in a most active and violent form.

In the end this may prove to have been fortunate. When a bill has been hotly debated, and has been subject to many changes and to many attempts at amendment, the official records constitute a means of ascertaining with considerable precision the views and purpose of the lawmakers, and they serve as a guide to judicial decision, if the scope and construction of the act should be called in question later. Already the interpretation of the war-minerals amendment has become a matter of contention, and it may need to be reviewed in the courts. The special difficulty is revealed in the following letter from a correspondent in Arkansas:

Fort Smith, Ark., March 18.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

As a subscriber to your highly appreciated publication, I am coming to you for some information regarding the war-minerals relief measure as finally adopted by Congress, which is known as section 5 of the Dent-Chamberlain War Contract Validating Bill.

I note that the first paragraph of this bill reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be and he hereby is authorized to adjust, liquidate and pay such net losses as have been suffered by any person, firm or corporation by reason of producing, or preparing to produce, either manganese, chrome, pyrites or tungsten in compliance with the request or demand of the Department of the Interior; the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to supply the urgent needs of the nation in the prosecution of the war."

To go into the matter further, I invested quite a little sum of money in the Batesville (Ark.) manganese field, and the strongest inducement that I had to make this investment was the statement of a friend of mine that the Government had requested the mining fraternity to endeavor to provide a domestic supply of manganese.

Now, in line with the above paragraph from the bill as passed, I was not requested by any of the agencies of the Government above mentioned to go into this business.

The information I would like to have from you is whether or not you know of any circular or general request that was ever made by any of the different agencies which would give me a right to file a claim for my total loss in order to try to increase the production of this supposedly important war material.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention, and extending to you my hearty appreciation of your published efforts, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

E. G. BURNLEY.

The point is whether or not the act means that each individual claimant must have been personally requested to produce manganese. We understand that the gentlemen delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to administer this law have taken the view tentatively that direct personal solicitation was a condition precedent to establishing a valid claim. These commissioners are ex-Senator Shafroth of Colorado, ex-Congressman M. D. Foster of Illinois and Philip N. Moore of St. Louis. They, however, are acting in the name of the Secretary of the Interior, who is specifically charged with the responsibility of administering the war-minerals claims. Until a decision on this point has been rendered by the Secretary in person, the attitude of the department remains undetermined. It would be desirable that such an opinion be rendered at the earliest possible moment.

Whether the opinion should hold for or against the necessity of personal solicitation, all producers of manganese, whose investments in the business were made between the dates of

the declaration of war and the signing of the armistice, should prepare and file their claims in due form at once. The time limit set by the act, after which no claims can be filed, is June 2 of this year.

If the department should reject any claim on the ground that the claimant had not been personally solicited by a competent authority to produce, then the remedy will lie in an appeal to the courts. The act definitely states that the decision of the Secretary as to the adjustment of losses in the case of any claimant shall be final, but that applies only to the ascertainment of the amount of the losses for which reimbursement is due; it has nothing whatever to do with the interpretation of the meaning and construction of the statute. The law says nothing on that point, and the right of any plaintiff to have the interpretation of a statute, which affects him, determined by the courts is an inalienable right guaranteed by our fundamental law.

The fact is that the question of personal solicitation, as applied to this matter, was ventilated and fought to a finish on the floor of Congress. An amended form of the measure was offered in which the words "personal solicitation" were used. This would have thrown out the great majority of the just claims that the bill was intended to cover, and it provoked a storm of protest. As a result of the demands made by Congressmen who believed that the Government should remain honest and settle its moral as well as its strictly legal obligations, the requirement for "personal solicitation" was eliminated, and the statute as it stands was meant by its sponsors in Congress to apply to all those who responded to the appeals sent broadcast by the Department of the Interior and other Government agencies to produce these minerals for the sake of enabling us to carry the war to a victorious end.

Let everyone who believes he has a just claim file it without delay.

WHICH SIDE, PLEASE?

OF course, it is understood that the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* sides with the manufacturers. Bread is the staff of life, and it must be buttered.—Ocala (Fla.) Banner.

Well, let us see.

The *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has for years fought for higher prices for cotton, that the grower might be benefited.

It has for years insisted that farmers were entitled to larger profits than they had ever had, and that farm laborers deserved higher wages.

It has insisted that high wages for all laboring men were their right, and that employers of labor on the farms and in the factories should do their utmost to maintain high wages.

The *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has repeatedly said that any man, whether he be a Southern or a Northern cotton manufacturer or a cotton gambler, Northern or Southern, who opposed a full price for cotton was doing his utmost to fasten the chains of economic slavery upon the cotton grower and the cotton-field laborer, whether he be white or black.

And the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has taken a good many similar positions in its fight for the "under dog."

Will the Ocala Banner kindly say in which of these things "the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* sides with the manufacturers?" and also whether it upholds these positions or is opposed to them?

Awaited With Eager Interest.

DAN CAREY, Secretary the Atlanta Builders' Exchange, Atlanta, Ga. You will find enclosed check of the Atlanta Builders' Exchange, No. 2226, for \$26.50, which covers our subscription for 1919 on the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* and the Daily Bulletin. We cannot let the opportunity pass without saying how much we appreciate your publication, which we await every week with eager interest.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF SOUTH FOR 1918

ONE-FOURTH OF TOTAL FOR UNITED STATES, BUT LESS THAN YIELD OF 1917 OR 1912.

By HOWARD L. CLARK.

Last year the United States produced over 5,507,000,000 bushels of grain, which is about 276,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average production of 1912-1916. Nevertheless, it was less by 173,000,000 bushels than the output of the same grain crops of 1917, nearly 490,000,000 bushels short of the bumper crop year, 1915, and about 120,000,000 bushels smaller even than the grain production of 1912.

In compiling the South's proportion of grain output from reports issued by the Department of Agriculture, it is found that this section in 1918 produced 1,325,833,000 bushels, or 24 per cent. of the total grain production of the country. This is about 196,000,000 bushels, or 12.8 per cent., less than the 1917 output of 1,521,818,000 bushels. It is only 12,000,000 bushels more than the output of 1914, the first year of the European war, when there was a large food surplus, and is about 110,000,000 bushels short of the 1912 production, a fact which may astonish our readers.

The smaller production of last year in the South compared with the 1917 output is due to the unfavorable weather conditions, because the South increased its area planted to grain in 1918 over 1917 by 2,780,000 acres, which gives this section 76,959,500 acres, or nearly one-third of the total grain area of the United States. Notwithstanding this increase in grain acreage in the South and the appeals to cotton growers to plant more food and feedstuffs, there was an increase of 1,958,000 acres planted to cotton in 1918 compared with 1917. The South, however, agriculturally, is doing its part, for with about one-third of the country's area and population, this section in 1918 had a combined area planted to cotton and grain of 112,566,000 acres, compared with 157,680,000 acres in grain for the rest of the country in 1918.

Grain production for the rest of the country outside of the South in 1918 was 4,181,920,000 bushels, or an increase of 22,248,000 bushels, or .5 per cent. over the 1917 crops.

With the exception of corn and oats, the other principal grain crops of wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, rice and grain sorghums, such as kafirs, milo maize, etc., showed an increased output in 1918 over 1917 for the whole country of 363,063,000 bushels, or about 35 per cent. During the same period these crops increased in the South by 29,384,000 bushels, or 13 per cent.

Corn was the only grain crop to show a decrease in acreage in 1918 compared with 1917. For the rest of the country outside of the South the decrease was 8,531,000 acres, or 13 per cent., and in the South the corn acreage decrease was 705,000 acres, or only a little over 1 per cent. This explains in a measure the decrease in corn production in the South in 1918 compared with 1917 of 218,688,000 bushels, or 19 per cent., and the decrease of corn production for the rest of the country of 263,731,000 bushels, or 13 per cent. Most of the corn decrease was in the State of Missouri, which, on account of bad weather conditions, had a production of 107,600,000 bushels less than the 1917 output of 241,500,000 bushels. Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas also showed a loss of over 20,000,000 bushels each; Mississippi and Alabama followed next with, respectively, a 11,000,000 and a 10,000,000-bushel decrease. In fact, all the Southern States showed declines over the previous year with the exception of North Carolina, which had an increase of 5,900,000 bushels; Florida, 2,000,000 bushels, and West Virginia, 800,000 bushels.

Though there was an increased acreage in oats in the South of 823,000 acres, and in the rest of the country of 24,000 acres, there was a decrease in production. The South's decrease was 6,681,000 bushels, or 3 per cent., compared with a decrease of 47,700,000 bushels in the rest of the country. Missouri, with a loss of 15,000,000 bushels, and Texas, with a decrease of 14,800,

000 bushels, were the principal States which showed a decline in out production last year compared with 1917.

The South increased its wheat acreage last year by 1,301,000 acres and its wheat production by 21,782,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., while the rest of the country outside of the South increased its acreage by 12,720,000 and its production by 258,663,000 bushels, or 52 per cent. If the wheat crop in Texas, which had a decrease of 7,200,000 bushels, and that of Oklahoma had not been so curtailed by unfavorable weather, the South in 1918 would have produced a much larger gain in wheat production last year over 1917, for Missouri alone had an increase of 24,000,000 bushels.

Barley, last year compared with 1917, had an increase in production in the South of 257,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., while the rest of the country had an increase of 44,359,000 bushels, or 21 per cent.

The South's increase in 1918 compared with 1917 of its rye output was 614,000 bushels, or 15 per cent., against the increase of the rest of the country of 25,556,000 bushels, or 43 per cent.

The increase in buckwheat production in the South in 1918 over 1917 was 244,000 bushels, or 10 per cent., compared with an increase in the rest of the country of 916,000 bushels, or 6 per cent.

Rice production in the South last year was 33,413,000 bushels, an increase of 4,318,000 bushels, or 14 per cent., over 1917, and the increase in the rest of the country during the same time was 1,367,000 bushels, or 24 per cent.

The grain sorghum output, as given out by the Department of Agriculture, is for six States only; therefore, while the South is represented by two States, Texas and Oklahoma, they produced in 1918, 39,335,000 bushels out of a total of 66,396,000 bushels for the rest of the country.

With a view to enabling the readers of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to have before them for study the statistics of grain production in the South as compared with the total in the country during 1918, 1917 and 1916, the detailed figures for each Southern State, compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture, are herewith given.

GRAIN PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918, COMPARED WITH PRODUCTION FOR REST OF COUNTRY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Product.	1918. Bushels.	1917. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.
Corn	893,876,000	1,112,564,000	935,301,000
Wheat	164,354,000	142,572,000	123,501,000
Oats	186,296,000	192,977,000	171,447,000
Barley	1,416,000	1,180,000	1,268,000
Rye	4,644,000	4,030,000	3,170,000
Buckwheat	2,469,000	2,225,000	1,614,000
Rice	33,413,000	29,095,000	37,439,000
Grain sorghums*	39,335,000	37,166,000	34,198,000
Total South	1,325,833,000	1,521,818,000	1,307,947,000
Total rest of country	4,181,920,000	4,159,672,000	3,484,887,000
Total United States	5,507,753,000	5,681,490,000	4,792,834,000

*Kafirs, milo maize, etc.

CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918. Bushels.	1917. Bushels.	1916. Bushels.
Alabama	67,686,000	77,200,000	47,812,000
Arkansas	35,100,000	64,176,000	45,135,000
Florida	14,080,000	12,000,000	12,300,000
Georgia	68,850,000	72,000,000	62,000,000
Kentucky	93,600,000	114,975,000	95,200,000
Louisiana	29,600,000	32,400,000	44,814,000
Mississippi	24,010,000	27,500,000	26,325,000
Missouri	66,300,000	77,613,000	47,600,000
North Carolina	133,860,000	241,500,000	132,112,000
Oklahoma	64,365,000	58,400,000	48,100,000
South Carolina	24,375,000	33,150,000	53,325,000
Tennessee	38,250,000	40,850,000	32,005,000
Texas	84,000,000	104,400,000	78,000,000
Virginia	69,000,000	75,900,000	129,200,000
West Virginia	56,000,000	56,700,000	58,500,000
Total South	24,800,000	24,000,000	22,370,000
Total rest of country	893,876,000	1,112,564,000	935,301,000
Total United States	1,688,938,000	1,952,609,000	1,631,676,000

Total United States..... 2,582,814,000 3,065,233,000 2,566,927,000

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918, Bushels.	1917, Bushels.	1916, Bushels.
Alabama	1,330,000	930,000	1,045,000
Arkansas	3,048,000	3,120,000	1,880,000
Georgia	3,631,000	2,074,000	3,808,000
Kentucky	12,129,000	9,000,000	8,010,000
Maryland	11,346,000	11,475,000	10,400,000
Mississippi	495,000	210,000	90,000
Missouri	33,154,000	28,971,000	16,575,000
North Carolina	7,105,000	8,600,000	9,135,000
Oklahoma	32,890,000	35,650,000	29,685,000
South Carolina	2,255,000	1,322,000	2,226,000
Tennessee	7,500,000	4,600,000	7,383,000
Texas	8,920,000	16,200,000	13,200,000
Virginia	15,600,000	15,600,000	15,240,000
West Virginia	4,042,000	4,410,000	4,422,000
Total South	164,354,000	142,572,000	123,501,000
Total rest of country	752,746,000	494,083,000	512,817,000
Total United States	917,100,000	636,655,000	636,318,000

OAT PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918, Bushels.	1917, Bushels.	1916, Bushels.
Alabama	8,132,000	7,560,000	10,500,000
Arkansas	11,271,000	9,520,000	7,350,000
Florida	1,080,000	770,000	900,000
Georgia	12,000,000	8,800,000	16,770,000
Kentucky	9,600,000	8,000,000	6,300,000
Louisiana	2,000,000	1,873,000	2,090,000
Maryland	1,980,000	1,457,000	1,357,000
Mississippi	5,600,000	5,700,000	6,300,000
Missouri	44,196,000	59,200,000	32,250,000
North Carolina	6,500,000	4,400,000	6,825,000
Oklahoma	33,120,000	26,450,000	14,500,000
South Carolina	11,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000
Tennessee	8,125,000	7,250,000	5,460,000
Texas	22,197,000	37,050,000	42,750,000
Virginia	5,175,000	5,512,000	5,875,000
West Virginia	4,320,000	3,375,000	3,220,000
Total South	186,296,000	192,977,000	171,447,000
Total rest of country	1,352,063,000	1,399,763,000	1,080,390,000
Total United States	1,538,359,000	1,592,740,000	1,251,837,000

BARLEY PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918, Bushels.	1917, Bushels.	1916, Bushels.
Kentucky	196,000	140,000	156,000
Maryland	186,000	125,000	192,000
Missouri	250,000	150,000	100,000
Oklahoma	136,000	144,000	100,000
Tennessee	184,000	90,000	237,000
Texas	170,000	180,000	153,000
Virginia	324,000	390,000	330,000
Total South	1,446,000	1,180,000	1,268,000
Total rest of country	254,929,000	210,570,000	181,041,000
Total United States	256,375,000	211,750,000	182,309,000

RYE PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918, Bushels.	1917, Bushels.	1916, Bushels.
Alabama	44,000	38,000	52,000
Arkansas	21,000	27,000	20,000
Georgia	176,000	133,000	124,000
Kentucky	884,000	525,000	246,000
Maryland	450,000	400,000	356,000
Missouri	476,000	441,000	231,000
North Carolina	480,000	520,000	534,000
Oklahoma	88,000	90,000	90,000
South Carolina	202,000	170,000	98,000
Tennessee	300,000	196,000	150,000
Texas	22,000	20,000	20,000
Virginia	1,200,000	1,200,000	938,000
West Virginia	301,000	270,000	320,000
Total South	4,644,000	4,030,000	3,179,000
Total rest of country	84,459,000	58,903,000	45,683,000
Total United States	89,103,000	62,933,000	48,862,000

BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918, Bushels.	1917, Bushels.	1916, Bushels.
Maryland	280,000	231,000	190,000
Missouri	91,000	90,000	56,000
North Carolina	294,000	240,000	175,000
Tennessee	90,000	68,000	54,000
Virginia	798,000	696,000	480,000
West Virginia	916,000	900,000	659,000
Total South	2,469,000	2,225,000	1,614,000
Total rest of country	14,713,000	13,797,000	10,948,000
Total United States	17,182,000	16,022,000	11,662,000

RICE PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN STATES, 1916-1918.

	1918, Bushels.	1917, Bushels.	1916, Bushels.
Alabama	15,000	11,000	8,000
Arkansas	7,310,000	6,232,000	6,312,000
Florida	29,000	21,000	18,000
Georgia	31,000	27,000	16,000
Louisiana	17,980,000	15,500,000	20,392,000
Mississippi	60,000	63,000	53,000
Missouri	25,000	18,000	10,000
North Carolina	10,000	8,000	6,000
South Carolina	104,000	75,000	49,000
Texas	7,840,000	7,140,000	10,575,000
Total South	33,413,000	29,005,000	37,439,000
Total rest of country	7,011,000	5,644,000	3,422,000
Total United States	40,424,000	34,739,000	40,861,000

Reforms in Department of Agriculture.

Washington, April 2.—[Special.]—Representatives of farm organizations here are inclined to view as a victory the announcement of the Department of Agriculture of the appointment of Dr. H. C. Taylor of the University of Wisconsin as the successor to Dr. Spillman as chief of the Department of Farm Management.

Dr. Spillman retired from office and has been bitterly attacking Secretary Houston on the ground that the Secretary was being dictated to by the Rockefeller Foundation and that he was opposed to any real investigation to determine the cost of production on the farms. Dr. Spillman received virtually the unanimous support of the farm organizations of the country, and as a result of his campaign, it is felt, the Department of Agriculture has been compelled to take radical steps to meet the criticism offered.

The Committee of Farm Management experts appointed some time ago has recommended that the office under Dr. Taylor be expanded into a Bureau of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Francis W. Peck of the University of Minnesota will be the farm economist under the direction of Dr. Taylor.

The committee to consider a plan of reorganization of the office of Farm Management has also recommended a method by which it is felt cost of production can be arrived at.

The whole situation in regard to this phase of the Department of Agriculture's work has been more or less in chaos, and this was reflected in the special farmers' forms attached to the income tax return blanks. These forms were prepared by the Department of Agriculture, but were almost worse than useless, in that they took no account of the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that a farmer need not include a crop as income unless he had actually sold it. The Department of Agriculture blank contemplated an elaborate use of inventories, which were entirely useless in cases where farmers did not care to pay a tax on estimated income. But there was nothing on the blanks to let the farmer know that he did not have to return inventories unless he wanted to.

Mississippi Bankers Push Diversification Movement.

Meridian, Miss., March 22.—[Special.]—Members of the Mississippi Bankers' Association have just finished a tour of the State for the purpose of pushing the movement for the diversification of crops, encouragement of the livestock industry and a reduction of the acreage in cotton. Group meetings of the Bankers' Association were held at Greenwood, Tupelo, Meridian and at New Orleans in conjunction with Louisiana bankers.

The bankers adopted resolutions pledging themselves to use their best efforts to bring about diversified farming and the raising of livestock.

Oil Mill Men Will Meet in Atlanta.

More than 300 superintendents and managers, representing practically every cotton-oil mill east of the Mississippi River, will meet in Atlanta on June 4, 5 and 6 for the seventh annual convention and exhibit of the Interstate Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

The program calls for the showing in actual operation of a full exhibit of oil-mill machinery. There were 70 exhibitors in 1918, and prospects are bright for an excellent display this year.

To Effectually End German Domination of Chemical Trade

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, April 2.

There is one Government agency which is not concerned with hypotheses and sees the Hun with an X-ray eye. That is the Alien Property Custodian, and he has just made a ruling which to the American dye and kindred industries is an industrial emancipation proclamation.

Inferentially the Government promised to protect the infant American dye industry if enterprising American citizens would create such an industry. The private citizens have done their part and now the Government is making good through the Alien Property Custodian.

In a communication to the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce the Alien Property Custodian makes his position clear, as follows:

"All of the German dye and chemical patents (and in this classification there is included allied subjects, such as metallurgy, fertilizers, fixation of nitrogen, hydrogenation of oils, etc.) have been seized by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation. The Chemical Foundation will use the patents to prevent interference with the American industries to which they relate by Germans after the war by issuing non-exclusive licenses to American manufacturers, and will also institute suits for infringement based upon the importation of the goods of German manufacturers.

"It seems to me that it would be advisable to advise the trade in the United States that importation of German chemical products may result in infringement of patents owned by the Chemical Foundation and thereby lay the importer open to prosecution.

"The Chemical Foundation is a corporation capitalized at \$500,000, incorporated in Delaware, all of the stock of which is subscribed to by manufacturers in the chemical and allied industries. There is to be issued 400,000 in preferred stock, which shall be non-voting stock, and \$100,000 in common stock, which shall have the voting power and which is to be placed in a voting trust for 17 years. The voting trustees are the gentlemen constituting the advisory sales committee of the Alien Property Custodian's office: Otto R. Barnard, Cleveland H. Dodge, George L. Ingraham, Ralph Stone and Benjamin Griswold. The voting trustees are a self-perpetuating body and elect a board of directors. In order to prevent control of the company after the expiration of the voting trust, no one will be permitted to buy more than one share of the common stock, and the common stock is non-transferable except by leave of the board of directors."

The effect of the above action is at one blow to extinguish entirely German domination of the chemical trade. By assuring American control of the German patents, importation of competitive German articles can be entirely prevented. It was by means of patents that Germans maintained a monopoly of the dye trade, and it is by means of the same patents that the American Government will erect a wall far more effective in keeping out the Hun products than any protective tariff could be.

The new American dye industry, in other words, is assured complete protection against German aggression, and it will now be possible for the native industry to go ahead without hesitation or doubt as to the future.

It is not the dye industry only that will be affected. While no statement is at this time forthcoming from the Alien Custodian's office as to the effect on fertilizers, the German patents for the fixation of nitrogen are known to be of great value, as less electrical power is required. It is not clear how the order of the Alien Property Custodian can be utilized to protect the infant potash industry, but that matter is being gone into thoroughly and some announcement may shortly be expected.

It was publicly stated, and not denied, some weeks ago that most of the German chemical patents were fraudulent anyhow in that the patent applications failed to reveal some important

feature of the manufacturing process. That, however, would not prevent the patents from being fully effective in the hands of the Chemical Foundation.

The action of the Alien Property Custodian is understood to have been approved by A. Mitchell Palmer, now Attorney General, but until recently Alien Property Custodian, and no apprehension exists as to the legality of it.

No Agreement Reached as to Reduction in Lumber Prices.

Washington, April 2—[Special.]—Secretary Redfield's price-fixing board has not met with such success in its negotiations with other industries as characterized its conference with the steel industry. This is due to the absolute refusal of the lumber representatives, the second largest industry in the country, to accept an arbitrary cut in prices.

At the first conference between the Government representatives and the lumbermen it was brought out that the latter had no authority to speak even for their own associations, and certainly none to pledge that large part of the industry that is unorganized. The steel industry, of course, is closely knit, and its representatives here were able to pledge the co-operation of over 90 per cent. of the steel production of the nation. No such condition exists in lumber.

It was also brought out at the first conference that some of the largest producers had been operating at a loss for months, one manufacturer stating that his losses for the past six months had been more than \$400,000. In such circumstances, he stated, it was absurd to talk of making prices still lower. It was intimated that unless the lumbermen did accept a reduction, the Railroad Administration would substitute other materials for lumber whenever possible.

Following the breaking up of the first conference without result, it was proposed that the lumber associations present their audited books showing cost. This was to have been done on March 25, but on the 23d, at a secret meeting, a proposal was made that the lumbermen accept an arbitrary cut of \$2 a thousand, without regard to actual cost of production. Telegrams were sent to J. H. Kirby and other important lumbermen asking them to return for a conference on March 28, to consider this new suggestion. But these men, after deliberation, refused to attend. Taking the ground that the suggestion was futile and that it would be a waste of time for them to return to Washington to discuss it.

The situation, therefore, has become a deadlock. The related building industries are also in a deadlock with the Board, it is stated.

The National Coal Association likewise refused to negotiate, on the ground that the coal interests were not getting a fair deal from the Railroad Administration. It was useless, they said, to deal with a Board which undertook to fix the price at which the various Government agencies would buy when one of the chief Government agencies, the Railroad Administration, was apparently acting independently. As a result of this situation, cables were sent to the President asking that he define more fully the authority of the Board and enable it to give guarantee that its conclusions would be enforced.

Representatives of the Government have not abandoned hope that they will be able to come to an agreement with the coal, lumber and other industries, but the outlook is very dubious at this time.

It seems to be certain that if the lumbermen do make any concession it will be more apparent than real, for the reason that the Federal Trade Commission's figures show, it is claimed, that it would be impossible for the industry to survive on a lower price scale.

As a basic principle of the Redfield Board is that there must be no reduction in wages paid to labor, the difficulty of reducing prices by agreement is obvious.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[The dominant issue of the world today is the proposed League of Nations. It transcends in importance all other questions and believing that in its present form the League would be inimical to our country, and thus in the end to all civilization, the Manufacturers Record is giving much space to it, and for that reason publishes the following letters.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

A Few Simple Questions That Need to Be Answered.

Garson Bros., Building Contractors,
Shreveport, La., March 10.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In your issue of February 27, on the first page, there is an article on the League of Nations.

After a careful perusal of it, I am unable to reconcile it with your general attitude in the past on national and international problems created by the war. I am loath to believe that you are actuated by any but the purest and most patriotic motives, without any political partisanship, and possibly your clarity of vision may see farther and recognize national dangers beyond the ability of the average man to visualize. But the average present-day individual has acquired the habit of reading, thinking and judging and arriving at conclusions for himself, and is not as easily influenced by plausible sophistry as he used to be. Do not get the idea that I am trying to insinuate that manufacturers are trying to camouflage the issue in order that they may profit in the future as they have in the past by huge war contracts at immense margins.

The war, now happily ended by the victorious arms of the Allies and our own, has been the means of broadening the vision and enlightening the minds of the thinkers in every part of the civilized world. No nation today, with the awful facts of the past four years staring them in the face, can afford to stand aloof from the others in what some writer has termed splendid isolation and act the part of a disinterested onlooker. Whether we want to or not, whether we are willing to admit it or not, we are already irrevocably committed to our share of the responsibility of this world movement to organize the civilized nations of the world into a federation governed by a constitution and laws that will make wars in the future as nearly impossible as it is humanly possible to do. To try to retreat from this position or in any way to shirk this tremendous responsibility that rests upon us as the leading nation of the world would be not only selfish to a degree, but cowardly in the extreme. When I say selfish, I say it in a qualified way. It would be short-sighted selfishness for which we would sooner or later have to pay a terrible price. Had there been a League of Nations and America had been a member of that league prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, there would have been no war, with its death toll of more than 7,000,000 of men killed in action or dead of wounds, and the other millions who have died of disease and starvation and other hardships incident to the war, to say nothing of the awful burden of human suffering, sorrow and despair that it has settled upon the world.

Is the prevention of a similar catastrophe of so trivial importance that it is not worth some small sacrifice on our part? I am willing to leave it to the calm, dispassionate judgment of the American people, whether or not they are willing, if need be, to make some sacrifice for the accomplishment of this purpose.

Quoting from another article, I find this statement: "Not for a minute would the scheme proposed find support from electorate were it not that the master of phrases has clothed his creature in dazzling apparel and covered its defects with such jewels of language that even the elect might be deceived."

Surely this is unjust to President Wilson. No speaker or writer within the scope of my knowledge makes use of plainer or more unvarnished language than does President Wilson. His words and phrases are severely plain, without ambiguity or any attempt at rhetorical effect or play of words. In this respect he is in marked contrast to some of his detractors whose bodily convulsions and facial contortions and bizarre phrases have been characteristic of their public utterances.

The eyes of a saddened and suffering world are turned to America today. The leaders of the nations who for four long, weary years held the legions of hell at bay and made it impossible for them to devastate this fair land, as they had planned to do, who have made sacrifices compared to which ours are small indeed, are willing, not to lead us, as your article would intimate, into abysmal depths and unknown dangers, but that we

should lead them in this the greatest altruistic movement that has ever been conceived or attempted in the history of the human race.

The position you have taken on this all-important question, that has been carefully and thoughtfully discussed from every angle and in all its bearings, on both present and future conditions of international relationships, and has received the endorsement of the greatest statesmen and the most profound thinkers of the world, is deeply regretted, and will undoubtedly cause a revulsion of feeling in the minds of thousands of your previous endorsers and admirers, who will regard with the keenest disappointment your deflection from a world-wide plan for peace, toward which the nations are looking as to a rainbow of promise, that the earth shall never again be devastated by the horrors of war.

Your attitude on this all-important issue will raise doubts as to your sincerity and patriotism in the minds of a host of men of every shade of political opinion and every avocation in life, who have hitherto looked upon the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as the champion of that brand of sterling Americanism that is willing to join with other nations and work together with them in the greatest altruistic movement ever attempted for the betterment of mankind.

I am, with sincere regrets,

Yours very truly,

JOHN GARSON.

[We are quite content to leave with our readers the question as to whether the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is henceforth to be accounted unworthy of America and unworthy to fight in "sincerity and patriotism" against the League of Nations. Mr. Garson's letter is one of those glittering generalities that, when put to the test, is as unsound as the Dead Sea apples which crumble to ashes.

If a League of Nations would make war impossible, why did not the Hague Convention make war impossible?

Mr. Garson says that President Wilson's words and phrases are "severely plain and without ambiguity." It is quite true that many of President Wilson's words and phrases have been very "severely plain and without ambiguity." They warned us, for instance, against any entangling alliances. They commended President Washington's advice on that subject. They said there was no need for preparedness. They warned us to be "neutral in thought" at the time of the greatest immorality in the world's history. They notified Germany that America was too proud to fight. They said to Europe at the time when the Allies were struggling to save themselves and civilization from the most hell-begotten power that the world had ever known that there must be "peace without victory" and "peace without humiliation" to either side.

These words and phrases were, as Mr. Garson says, "severely plain and without ambiguity;" but does Mr. Garson undertake to say that they were wise words that America should have followed?

Unhesitatingly the MANUFACTURERS RECORD takes the ground that the League of Nations as now proposed would be a creator of wars, and when once the American people found themselves tied hand and foot in a League which gave to Japan and certainly a little later on to Germany and to other countries the absolute right to vote as to where American armies should be sent, regardless of any sentiment of the American people on the particular issue that might then be at stake, and when these nations should have the right to say what army and what navy America should have, what immigration it should permit and what racial questions should forever be eliminated, there would be such a revulsion of feeling that no power in this country could prevent America from breaking loose and counting its League of Nations treaty as

but a scrap of paper, and if need be fighting the world, even if that meant its destruction, feeling that it had been led into an abyss of horrors.

Mr. Garson in his attack upon the MANUFACTURERS RECORD speaks of the average present-day individual as having acquired the habit of thinking. Unfortunately, Mr. Garson does not give proof that people are really thinking when they are in reality merely accepting the statements of other people and denouncing anybody who does not agree with their position.

Without the slightest desire to criticize President Wilson, but with a sincere desire, regardless of all personal friendships to aid to find a solution of America's problems, we ask Mr. Garson if President Wilson was right—

When he opposed national preparedness.

When he demanded that we should be neutral in thought.

When he said that there must be peace in Europe without victory, and that there must be no humiliation in this peace?

When he said we were too proud to fight?

Was President Wilson right in these statements and in many others of a similar character? Without any preconceived notions, any partisanship, any beclouding of the issue, let us have a straight answer to these questions.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Wants No League of Nations.

S. F. DOUGLASS, 514 Shady Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Commenting on the President's displeasure at the attitude of some of our duly elected representatives over the League of Nations as proposed, this might have been avoided if he had shown the respect due them. They are our lawmakers, not refractory students subject to pedagogue discipline. They have always been ready to discuss matters with him. The matter could have been thoroughly threshed out and started on the road with a clean bill of health and the approval of the people through their representatives, but such ideas do not find favor with our President. They are too condescending, so he assumes to make the American people responsible for his individual act.

This was not any party war, but a determination on the part of all Americans that right and justice should triumph. The manner in which the people, regardless of party affiliations, with their money and their blood, stood behind the President called for an equally frank response from him in his appointments for the conduct of the war.

It is an unfortunate reflection on the brains north of the Mason and Dixon line, that built up the greater portion of the fabulous wealth of this great country, wealth that was not produced under a Democratic tariff, and only by this great wealth it was possible to meet the demands of the war, that in the judgment of our President the only men capable of the conduct of the war and the disbursement of the great wealth necessary thereto must come from south of the Mason and Dixon line, covering a section of the country representing a scant one-tenth of the voting population of the United States. Applying the old rule that to the victor belong the spoils, it is significant that so few northern Democrats received any recognition from Mr. Wilson.

A President who neglects us in order to save Europe first, throttles our only hope of an extra session of Congress, and leaves us in a most critical condition, with the much claimed Democratic prosperity gone to Holland with "its inventor," munition plants closed, industries almost at a standstill, mines shut down, laborers idle, and no effort being made to check the bad conditions that are daily growing worse. America, like a ship without a rudder is drifting—where? no man knows. The seeds of Socialism, Bolshevism and the I. W. W. have taken a deeper root than the people realize; fed by idleness, it ripens when it reaches the hunger point. America needs saving, and if Mr. Wilson wants to immortalize himself, here is the opportunity.

Mr. House has said the deeds of Mr. Wilson will be so great that any comparison between him and his predecessors would create a laugh. America was great before the advent of Mr. Wilson into its affairs, and it will be great after he has passed out if it survives the growing conditions. If Congress doesn't convene until Mr. Wilson's return, the Republicans will inherit some chaotic times. If this is intentional, it looks like 1920 diplomacy.

Shall We Be Unjust to Ourselves and to All Future Generations in a League of Nations?

THOMAS W. GILMER, Bay Minette, Ala.

The history of our foreign relations has fully justified the wisdom of our policy against national alliances, and it seems impressive to depart therefrom to the least possible degree should we participate in a world convention for peace. Our least concession toward an alliance is a radical departure from our long-established policy. The reverse is true of the European nations. There have been numerous alliances between varying groups of them for the maintenance of a balance of power, through causes from whose influence we are removed. Practically all great international wars have arisen in European spheres of influence. While we have waged no international war except in furtherance of liberty and are innocent of any cause of indictment for the conduct of an unrighteous war, Europe has many times warred in unrighteous causes. From experience there is immeasurably more probability of another world war receiving an impetus from Europe than from America.

There is less advantage to us in going into the alliance proposed than in an alliance of European nations among themselves without us. It should not be contended that Europe wishes to bind us by alliance for the protection of Europe from America. The inference is very strong that she desires us in an alliance to protect European nations from themselves.

On whatever horn of the argument we prefer impaling ourselves, we are asked to penalize ourselves, through an alliance, for the prevention of offenses of which we have never been guilty, of which there is scarcely the remotest probability we shall ever be guilty, but of which Europe has often been guilty.

There is no justification for the statement, as an argument for joining the alliance, that if we do not we will be drawn into the next European war also, because if the peoples of Europe are so truly penitent against war that we can safely entrust our future to a compact with them without any reservations whatever for ourselves, there will be no future European wars. If they have not such penitence against war, in an enduring form, and we go into their alliance, we will thereby ensure to ourselves participation in their next war, while otherwise we might avoid it.

Should it be contended that less than our thorough-going participation in their alliance will render us liable to hostile acts by that alliance, it might be answered that our isolation will be no greater than when we have heretofore refrained from participation in their alliance, none of which was pledged to the prevention of wars, but only to equalize forces when war came.

Furthermore, it might be answered that should we be in danger from a league of all the European nations, formed for the expressed purpose of preventing wars, and no other purpose, how would we be safer by entering their league? If they were not honest themselves in their determination against wars, what guarantee against their dishonesty would our membership in their league afford us? If a European alliance against wars will not stand without our participation, it will not stand because of our participation, unless we are powerful enough to intimidate the world to the maintenance of peace. If we are that powerful, why not issue our decree against all wars and make world peace stand on that alone?

If America must enter a league, let our participation be proportioned to the justice and needs of our situation; otherwise, our entry into a league is signalized by an act of injustice against ourselves.

[Mr. Thomas W. Gilmer, the writer of the foregoing letter, is a Democrat, born and raised in Virginia. His ancestors were life-long personal friends of Thomas Jefferson. He is, therefore, a Democrat by inheritance as well as by conviction. It cannot, therefore, be charged that his position to the League of Nations is based on partisan grounds. In submitting the foregoing letter for publication Mr. Gilmer wrote:

"In giving expression to some of my views, especially setting forth objections to the proposed League of Nations, I am prompted by the belief that through another error of judgment of Mr. Wilson we are confronted by the most critical period of our history. I have refrained altogether from discussing the legal aspect (constitutionality) of our proposed signature to the convention of Paris as our President submitted it to us, and have confined myself to the logical aspect of the case. Of course, there are many other reasons or arguments against our partici-

pation in such a compact, from sentimental, constitutional and other points of view. My sole prompting is a desire to aid in the proper solution of the greatest and most far-reaching problem that has ever confronted the American people, whether of the republic or of the colonies."—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Judge Chidsey Cites "Brer Rabbit's" Experience Against the League of Nations.

CHARLES E. CHIDSEY, Pascagoula, Miss.

I have read with much interest the comments upon the proposed League of Nations in the current issue on page 80, and the editor correctly and concisely states the facts when he says: "The League of Nations as now proposed would mean a complete loss of national sovereignty and we would bind ourselves in an unbreakable contract to permit other nations to decide on our future relations to all the world."

Let those who have any doubt of this carefully read Articles X and XVI of the League of Nations, which most clearly and unequivocally take from the United States its right to declare war and to regulate its own tariff without the consent of another nation. Mr. Henry A. Forster of New York correctly states the judicial objections to the League of Nations as it now exists.

In the March number of the North American Review, ex-United States Senator A. J. Beveridge has a masterly article in which he sums up the juridical objections to the League of Nations, and the argument he presents is unanswerable, and any attempt on my part to discuss the same subject from his point of view would be merely to plagiarize his own contribution on the subject, as he has said all that need be said. The majority of the Administration papers never discuss the juridical objections to the league, but confine themselves mainly to making personal comments upon the objectors to the President's program, stating that these objections are based upon partisan grounds, overlooking the fact that in their own endorsement of the league they all seem to have been narcotized by the President and do not appear to have any knowledge or understanding of the matter save that it is endorsed by the President.

The framers of the League of Nations seem to have overlooked or purposely neglected the factor that must be the basic principle of all compacts between men or nations—human nature—for in making such compacts we must be guided not by what men ought to do, but by what they are going to do. One supporter of the League of Nations, in trying to answer the objections to Article X, said that it was only a moral obligation. Now, a moral obligation is not worth a "tinker's dam," for if you take from the courts the power to enforce the obligation into which men mutually enter, you will soon have moral and commercial chaos.

On February 17-19 there was tried before me a case of action founded on the breach of a bond, and the obligors of the bond, three men who stand as high morally and socially as any men of this section, made the defense that the "bond" was only a moral obligation on their part and not a legal obligation, and therefore the court could not enforce it.

"Those things that have happened once," says Thucydides, "are, according to human nature, likely to happen again," and if the League of Nations should go into effect we may at some future day hear the plea made by some of the obligors of the league that it is only a moral obligation, and not a legal one, and therefore they cannot be required to keep the terms of their covenant.

If Article X of the League of Nations gives to the executive council of the league the right to declare war upon the part of the United States and call for the use of its army and navy, then it takes from Congress the right conferred upon it by the Constitution of the United States and is in itself unconstitutional, for no lawyer will question the statement that a provision in a treaty that conflicts with the Constitution cannot be enforced in any court, as it would be unconstitutional and void, for "this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and judges in every State shall be bound thereby." (Constitution United States, Article VI, 2.)

It is easy to get men to agree to a general proposition, but

when it comes to the practical details of a plan, there is where the trouble commences.

Once upon a time there was a great drought in the land, and the neighbors went to Brer Rabbit and asked him to make it rain, he being a famous rain maker. "Of course, I will make it rain," he said. "How much rain and what kind of a rain do you want?" They did not know. "Well, then," said Brer Rabbit, "go down, all of you, to the five feet other side of the branch and talk it over, and when you have made up your minds as to the kind of a rain, and how much rain you want, I will make it rain." And here Brer Rabbit winked his off eye and lit his cigar. After waiting a long while for the conference to report he walked down to the branch and peeped from behind a tree. There was plenty of evidence of a general scrap, and "Jedge Bar," appearing the worse for wear, was declaring that any man who wanted anything less than a "trash mover" was no gentleman, and the time immemorial feud between Brer Fox and Mr. Dog had broken out again, and there was a row. Brer Possum and Brer Coon were having an altercation over the time when Brer Possum went to sleep and left Brer Coon to handle the dogs by his "lone self." Some wanted a freshet, some a shower, some a mist and some a drizzle. Brer Rabbit, like a good lawyer, had collected his fee in advance, and it is needless to say that he did not return the fee and was never called upon to make it rain.

Self-interest is now, as it has always been, the dominating influence of all human actions, and every member of the peace conference is trying to get the advantage for his own country, and he would not be human unless he did. If the members of the Peace Conference can induce the United States to enter into a League of Nations which will give the majority the right to control the naval, military and economic forces of the United States, as outlined by Articles X and XVI, they will do so, as it will be to their material advantage to have this power over such a growing and wealthy nation as the United States.

When greed, selfishness and the lust for power and dominion have been banished from human nature, then the United States may safely enter into a league such as is now proposed, and not until then.

Report on Helium Production by Government in Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 22.—[Special.]—It is claimed by Government experts who have conducted an investigation of the probable supply of natural gas in the Petrolia field from which helium is obtained that the quantity is sufficient to at least keep the \$8,000,000 helium plant that is being erected here in operation for 15 years. Several officers of the United States Navy, headed by Capt. N. E. Irwin, recently made an inspection of the experimental helium plant which the Government has been operating here for several months. The party also visited Petrolia and Burkhurst. At Petrolia another Government experimental helium plant is in operation. It is stated that when finished the helium plant here will have a daily output of 30,000 cubic feet of the gas. It will be stored in steel cylinders and shipped wherever it may be needed, particularly for balloon filling purposes. The gas is non-explosive. At the time the armistice was signed the United States Government had on hand ready for use in balloons against the Germans 150,000 cubic feet of helium. Although helium is found in natural gas of some of the other fields of the country, the natural gas at Petrolia is the only one so far found that contains the product in commercial quantities. The big helium plant here is being constructed under the direction of Commander H. N. Jensen of the United States Navy.

The party of navy officers who investigated the natural gas resources of the Petrolia field also went over the site for the proposed Government dirigible balloon manufacturing plant and training ground to be situated about midway between Dallas and Fort Worth.

A. R. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., has been elected president of the Ocean Steamship Co. to succeed the late Wm. H. Pleasants of New York. D. R. Burbank of the latter city has been elected a director of the company.

SOUTH REPORTS MARKED ACTIVITY

MANY PAGES OF REPORTS APPEARING IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF THE MANUFACTURERS IN CONTEMPLATION THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH. IT IS AN INSPIRING OPTIMISM WHICH SHOULD PROVE INFECTIOUS.

South Going Ahead With New Construction Work

ADVICES FROM CITIES IN ALL SOUTHERN STATES DEMONSTRATE HIGHLY ENCOURAGING DEGREE OF PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE ACTIVITY.

Reports of construction activities, both public and private, in the South and Southwest are most encouraging. From every section advices come which show the situation to be steadily improving, and plans are being made for a vast amount of new work. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has just made a survey of cities and towns of the South and Southwest with a population of 5000 and over. Reports were not received from every one of these places, but from each State sufficient replies came to indicate the general trend of conditions in those States. And it may conservatively be said that the outlook is growing brighter and brighter each day, and that the people generally are becoming more and more anxious to plan and carry forward both public and private undertakings.

While some of these localities are holding back work, believing that there may be some reduction in prices of materials and labor, indications do not promise the reduction hoped for, and such communities are, therefore, putting off important work that ought to be carried forward without delay.

Study of the reports brings the conclusion that by far most of the cities are not hesitating to go ahead aggressively, with their improvements. The same feeling is also manifested in building new homes and business structures.

A brief summary of the situation in the various States as developed by this survey brings out the very important fact that the situation is steadily improving and the outlook is very bright.

From the two leading cities of Alabama come unusually optimistic reports. Birmingham shows 93 permits issued in January and February for new buildings, valued at \$140,000, which is a material increase over the corresponding months of last year. New public work includes high school and other school buildings, municipal auditoriums, street paving, sewer extensions and terminal facilities of the Warrior River, while Jefferson county is planning extensive highway improvements and a number of apartment-houses, stores and office buildings are contemplated. The general business situation is reported good, and everybody optimistic as to the future. Mobile reports 30 building permits in March, as against 9 in February and 2 in January. The city is to build a \$600,000 municipal pier. The big shipbuilding plant and town of Chickasaw being constructed by the United States Steel Corporation is nearing completion, and the six shipbuilding plants, employing 11,000 workmen, are permanent and will require more houses for the employees.

Little Rock, Ark., shows 28 permits for new building in January and 52 in February. New work contemplated, with almost positive assurance of going ahead, includes factories at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000; business buildings, \$1,000,000; railroad work, \$500,000; churches, \$250,000; business buildings, \$600,000; residences, \$300,000; paving in the county, \$2,000,000; sewers, \$150,000. All of this activity is capped with the statement that never before in the history of Little Rock has there been such a prospect for immediate construction and improvements.

New work planned in Tampa includes warehouses, apartment buildings, theaters and many residences; also municipal improvement of city-owned waterfront, with the statement that the outlook appears best ever seen for public and private improvements, and that indications point to the present year exceeding any past years.

From Miami, Fla., comes the statement that 1919 will surpass anything ever done in that section.

In Georgia, Macon reports building prospects are very encouraging, and Elberton that the general outlook is unusually bright.

Atlanta states that the outlook for building and general construction is steadily improving. This is well indicated by the fact that 281 permits for building work were issued in March, at a value of \$750,000, as against 192 in February, valued at \$400,000, and 150 in January, valued at \$270,000. Also by the further fact that 1919 plans provide for paving work, \$375,000; sewers, \$30,000; water-works, \$150,000; schools, \$150,000, and general improvements, \$150,000.

Ashland, Ky., states that everyone wants to do something, and Louisville that there is a noticeable demand for building.

In Louisiana, New Orleans reports, too, large plans for 1919, including \$8,000,000 for navigation canal and inner harbor commodity warehouses, cold-storage and loading facilities; \$503,000 for miscellaneous levee work; \$600,000 for public belt railroad extension. The State Highway Department will expend \$700,000 on Hammond-New Orleans highway.

In Mississippi, Meridian reports much new building work; Vicksburg, plenty of opportunity for all kinds of work, but shortage of labor; Laurel, a considerable increase over the same period during the past two years, and Jackson, a conservative outlook, with public feeling firm and confident.

Kansas City, Mo., issued 238 permits in February, valued at \$236,000, as against 121 in January, valued at \$196,000. New public work planned will approximate \$12,000,000, and new buildings contemplated \$8,000,000, while architects are reporting considerably increased activities.

In North Carolina, Elizabeth City reports the outlook to be very good by the summer; Washington, much new building work, with good future; Greensboro, plenty of work, but labor supply insufficient, and Charlotte reports the general outlook to be good.

The reports from Oklahoma are exceptionally encouraging. Tulsa stating that building permits since January 1 ran over \$1,000,000; paving contracts to the value of \$1,750,000 were let, with contracts pending for waterworks improvements \$1,000,000 and sewers \$600,000. Also tentative plans for new water supply at estimated cost of \$5,000,000, while a bond issue for \$1,000,000 has just been voted to schools, and prospects good for four new churches to cost \$250,000, with a general conclusion that all indications point to a very active year. Enid, Okla., states that the building and construction outlook was never better in the history of the city, while McAlester reports much important work will be planned in the near future.

Oklahoma City says the outlook is very promising, and public work under way definitely projected and financed will approximate \$1,400,000.

The State of Oklahoma within two months will vote on a \$50,000,000 bond issue for good roads.

In Tennessee, Memphis states there will be a lot of work later on, while from Knoxville comes the encouraging report that there is being worked up in a tentative way in the architects and engineers' offices new construction approximating \$3,000,000 in value, and public improvements including two new schools, new viaduct to cost \$300,000 and ten improvement districts to be paved, while high rents and no empty houses will compel the building of many dwellings. It is also stated that there are no empty business houses in Knoxville. Nashville likewise says the outlook is very bright, and to back this up reports new building work contemplated to cost \$1,000,000, with public improvements, including street paving, \$300,000; sewers, \$400,000; water-works, \$500,000 and public buildings, \$300,000.

Texas is showing great activity, and from Palestine comes the report that the outlook for building and general construction

IN ALL-AROUND CONSTRUCTION WORK

RECORD TELL OF BROAD, COMPREHENSIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER WAY AND PRESENTATION OF IMPROVED CONDITIONS AND BREATHES A SPIRIT OF LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON!

work is good. Fort Worth states that new building work contemplated includes a \$2,000,000 hotel, \$1,000,000 office building, \$75,000 apartment house, \$60,000 warehouse, contracts for all of these, except the hotel, having been let, and with an outlook that is very bright. Waxahachie reports a great deal of new work to be done, and Tyler states the city is very much in need of homes for people who want to locate there. The city of Marshall tells us of road bond issue ordered for \$1,750,000, and reports a great scarcity of labor. Abilene issued permits in January and February for new structures valued at \$100,000, with new work contemplated at a cost of \$300,000, and public improvements at \$500, with outlook that is very promising. The State of Texas has completed plans to submit to the people \$75,000,000 to be voted upon for a State-wide highway system.

Beaumont states the outlook for building, general construction and progress of all kinds is exceedingly bright, and new construction includes hotel, \$800,000; office building, \$500,000, and drainage project, \$1,000,000. Houston states that the contemplated industrial construction and improvements for 1919 will aggregate \$40,000,000.

From Virginia, Richmond reports that the demand for building is good, and the building outlook is favorable, while Petersburg states that many estimates are being made on proposed work by contractors, and it seems likely that considerable building will be begun in the next 60 or so days.

In West Virginia, Wheeling reports the building and construction situation somewhat brighter; Huntington, that the building demand now is mostly for residences, and Elkins has estimates for improvements to water system and filtration plant to cost over \$150,000.

The report from the several cities upon which this summary has been based follow:

Birmingham, Ala.—Chamber of Commerce.—Ninety-three permits were issued in January and February for new buildings valued at \$140,000, a material increase over corresponding months last year. City contemplates construction of new high school and other school buildings, municipal auditorium, street paving and sewer extension terminal facilities on Warrior River. Jefferson county planning extensive permanent highway construction. Business interests considering several new apartment-houses, store and office buildings. General business conditions are good, and everybody is optimistic regarding the future.

Mobile, Ala.—Thirty building permits were issued in March as against nine in February and two in January. A \$800,000 municipal pier is the only city improvement now under way. The Dixie Fruit Products Co. is contracting for new building to cost \$200,000. The outlook continues most favorable. The United States Steel Corporation's model town at Chickasaw, with 1800 houses and eight ways in shipbuilding plant nearing completion at estimated cost of \$20,000,000. Six shipbuilding plants here are now employing 10,000 workmen. These are permanent, and more houses must be built for them. The good roads agitation in this section is strong. Other important developments will be announced shortly.

Jonesboro, Ark.—We are now putting down 14½ miles of paving, but under a contract let in 1917. Great activity promised in the matter of paved country roads and drainage districts.

Little Rock, Ark.—Board of Commerce.—In January 28 permits were issued for new buildings valued at \$129,450; February 52 permits valued at \$60,500 (practically all residence property). There is contemplated, with almost positive assurance of building this year, factory propositions involving approximately \$1,000,000; business buildings, nearly \$1,000,000; railroad work, approximately \$500,000; churches, \$250,000; public buildings, \$600,000; clubhouses, \$30,000; residences, \$300,000; paving in this county, \$2,000,000; sewers, \$150,000.

Never before in the history of this community has there been such a prospect for immediate construction and improvements. All architects are working overtime, and movement is general and State-wide, centering around Little Rock.

Paragould, Ark.—New public improvement work planned includes new boiler at water-works, \$2000; electric plant, \$100,000; sewerage, \$40,000.

Mineral, Fla.—Frank S. Davis, Building Inspector.—One hundred and nineteen building permits were issued in January and February at an estimated value of \$182,600. New building work contemplated includes hotel and apartment-houses at estimated value of \$500,000. Public improvement work planned includes Highland Park sewer, \$25,000; bond issue for roads, \$100,000.

I believe that 1919 will surpass anything we have ever done in this

section. War conditions stopped building the last four months of the year 1918, the total permits for that year being \$1,250,925.

Tampa, Fla.—Board of Trade.—Since January 1st 48 permits have been issued for new buildings valued at \$120,000. New work contemplated includes warehouses, apartment buildings, theaters and many residences; also municipal improvement of city-owned waterfront. The outlook appears best ever seen for public and private improvements and buildings in this community. Indications point to present year exceeding any past years.

Macon, Ga.—F. Joe Bishop, Building Inspector.—Building permits issued in January and February, 113, valued at \$41,800. I can see about \$1,000,000 in new buildings and additions, not included in the list of public work.

New public improvement work being planned includes \$1,500,000 bond issue voted by Bibb county to provide for \$700,000 for roads, \$400,000 for school buildings and \$400,000 for new courthouse. Prospects for building are very encouraging just at present.

Atlanta, Ga.—Chamber of Commerce.—There were issued in January 150 permits for buildings valued at \$270,000; February 192 permits valued at \$400,000; March 281 permits valued at \$750,000. Plans for 1919 include paving work, \$375,000; sewers, \$30,000; water-works, \$150,000; schools, \$150,000; general improvements, \$150,000. The outlook for building and general construction is steadily improving.

Savannah, Ga.—John R. Eason, Building Inspector.—Fifty-seven permits for new buildings were issued in January and February valued at \$92,000. In 1918, 206 permits were issued valued at \$768,675; 182 buildings were completed.

The city and county are figuring on new paving work.

Elberton, Ga.—New public improvement work includes Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Auditorium estimated at \$35,000. Within the past two months construction work in this city has taken on renewed activity after four years of dormancy during the war period. The local activity is confined to residential construction, though general outlook seems unusually bright in contrast with dull period just passed.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—New building work includes residence improvements estimated at \$50,000. Prospects for new residences good, and no immediate prospect for new business houses except a substantial tobacco warehouse.

Newport, Ky.—New public improvement work planned includes \$60,000 for streets.

Ashtand, Ky.—Building permits in January and February valued at \$20,000. Some water-works improvements are contemplated. Everyone wants to do something.

Winchester, Ky.—H. B. Scrivener, Mayor.—Fifty houses are badly needed now, and it is likely several will be built. Public improvement work being planned includes three miles of asphalt or brick streets. We are at this time advertising for a new water-works franchise, and same to be built with nine miles of main line.

Louisville, Ky.—W. Edwin Glossop, Building Inspector.—One hundred and eighty-four building permits valued at \$200,051 were issued in January and February. The percentage of gain of January, 1919, over 1918 is 149 per cent., and the percentage of gain in February was 25 per cent. Public improvements planned include estimated expenditures by the park board, \$195,000; sewers, \$213,000; water-works, \$1,500,000.

There is a noticeable demand for buildings in Louisville at the present time. During the war period there was a decided demand for residences and apartments, and is now approaching normal, but apartments are still in demand.

Alexandria, La.—Eighty-four building permits, valued at \$70,000 were issued in January and February. Our community will make a good showing in new building work during the coming months.

About five miles of new paving is being planned at an estimated cost of \$250,000. Prospects for new construction work are good.

New Orleans, La.—Thomas L. Willis, City Engineer.—Bonds have been issued, or will be issued, for 1919 improvement work as follows: Board of Commissioners, Port of New Orleans, \$8,000,000 for navigation canal and inner harbor commodity warehouses, cold-storage and loading facilities; New Orleans Levy Board for miscellaneous levees, \$503,000; public belt railroad bonds, \$600,000 for main-line sidings and equipment. Other improvements include sewerage and water-works. State Highway Department will expend \$700,000 on Hammond-New Orleans highway. Sufficient labor is available.

Cambridge, Md.—Twelve permits for new buildings valued at \$20,000 were issued in January and February. We expect to lay about 2000 feet of sewers, 1400 feet of 24-inch storm-water sewers and 600 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewers.

Baltimore, Md.—Permits in January were issued to the number of 556, value \$310,378; February, 935 permits, with value of \$747,079, or about double, while March permits will run in value \$1,500,000, or double those of February and four times those of January. Many homes are being built. Likewise a number of important business structures are being planned. Many public improvements will be carried forward, including paving, sewers, water-works, harbor development, new schools and park work, all of which will run into many millions in value.

Montclair, N. J.—Permits for nine new buildings were issued in January and February. About \$60,000 worth of new buildings are contemplated at this time. There will be several good residences, some dwellings and business houses erected, and a great deal of remodeling work.

Jackson, Miss.—Permits were issued in January and February

for a number of small houses. No public improvements are contemplated now, except some street work.

The outlook as yet is very conservative, though public feeling is firm and confident.

Vicksburg, Miss.—A. M. Paxton, City Clerk.—There is little work of any kind going on in this city. I might say that the conditions are prohibitive—material being hard to get, labor being disorganized and a great deal of the best thereof being at the front. As soon as this labor is mustered out and sent back to this country, there is plenty of opportunity for all kinds of work; even in the cotton fields, about one-third of the crop in this immediate vicinity is still in the fields, and the planters are unable to get sufficient labor to gather same, although they offer \$2.50 per hundred pounds, whereas about two years ago they paid from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred.

Laurel, Miss.—New building work contemplated includes new brick church, \$50,000; theater, \$45,000; store building, \$5,000; addition to sawmills, \$100,000; cotton compress and warehouse, \$50,000.

Public improvement works being planned include sewer extension, \$15,000; water-works improvement, \$20,000; paving, \$10,000.

The building and general construction outlook is fair, a considerable increase over the same period during the past two years.

Joplin, Mo.—Five permits were issued for new buildings in January and February. New building work contemplated at an estimated value of \$300,000. Paving at an estimated cost of \$50,000 is being constructed, and several new office buildings are being planned.

The general outlook in the city is very much better than it has been for some time. New buildings are being planned all over the city, new work is being estimated and the outlook is very bright.

Kansas City, Mo.—Chamber of Commerce.—In January 121 permits were issued for buildings valued at \$198,450; February, 228 permits valued at \$336,860. New public improvement work planned will approximate \$12,000,000; new buildings contemplated, approximately \$8,000,000. With reduction in building costs, anticipate very great increase in building operations, particularly homes, apartments and family hotels. Architects report considerably increased activities.

Carthage, Mo.—Memorial hall being planned to cost from \$75,000 to \$150,000. Very little building and general construction work is in sight. We have in the course of a few months worked up sentiment in favor of paving our principal streets at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

Brookfield, Mo.—Bonds have been voted for a new school building to cost \$75,000, but contract has not been let. Water-works improvement are being planned to cost \$150,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—In January and February permits were issued for new buildings valued at \$73,850. The general outlook for building and construction work in this section is good.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The outlook for building and general construction work promises to be very good by this summer.

Washington, N. C.—New building work contemplated estimated between \$70,000 and \$100,000. We are going to call an election at once for \$1,000,000 bond issue for permanent county roads. The outlook for building and general construction work is good.

Greensboro, N. C.—E. J. Stafford, Mayor.—Fourteen permits for new buildings valued at \$133,450 were issued in January and February. New building work contemplated is estimated at \$56,000. Public improvement work being planned includes paving, \$75,000; sewers, \$50,000; water-works, \$12,000.

If we can get the labor, I think that a great deal that has not at this time been figured upon will start up, but the supply of labor has not been sufficient to take care of the work that should be done. There is a scarcity of houses of all kinds here now.

Enid, Okla.—During January and February permits were issued for new buildings at \$100,000. Extensive residence and mercantile buildings are being planned, and permits the first two weeks in March aggregated \$138,000; 27 blocks of new paving are now being advertised and 10 blocks of lateral sanitary sewers are now under construction.

The building and general construction outlook never was better in the history of this city.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Chamber of Commerce.—One hundred and thirty building permits were issued in January and February for buildings valued at \$800,000. Public improvement work under way definitely projected and financed, \$1,400,000. Outlook in this community very promising.

McAlester, Okla.—New building work contemplated includes new high school and a county courthouse to cost about \$250,000. Other important work will be planned in the near future.

Tulsa, Okla.—In January permits were issued for new buildings at a value of \$289,000; in February \$352,000; March, \$400,000. Hard-surfaced road bonds were voted in Tulsa county and going under construction. Paving contracts awarded at value of \$1,750,000; pending contracts, including water-works, \$1,000,000; sewers, \$600,000. Consulting engineers have submitted report to the city for new water supply system under \$5,000,000 bond issue. One million dollars also available for schools; four churches are contemplated at cost of \$250,000; one fraternal building will be built, and other structures are contemplated, so that all conditions point to a very active year.

The State of Oklahoma will within two months vote on bond issue for \$50,000,000 for good roads.

Memphis, Tenn.—One hundred and fifty-eight permits for new buildings valued at \$261,000 were issued during January and February. No important public improvements are being planned at this time, but it looks as if there is going to be a lot of work later on.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Permits for building improvements in January and February amounted to \$51,210. There is now in the architects and engineers' offices being worked up in a tentative way about \$2,895,000 in new construction, but it is impossible to say how much of this work will actually be done.

Public improvements planned include two normal schools, addition to high school, new viaduct costing \$300,000, and ten improvement districts to be paved.

High rents and no empty houses will compel the building of more dwellings and apartment-houses; also there are no empty business houses.

Nashville, Tenn.—Ten permits for new buildings valued at \$30,000 were issued in January and February. New building work is contemplated at an estimated value of \$1,000,000.

Public improvement work being planned includes street paving, \$200,000; sewers, \$400,000; water-works, \$500,000, and public buildings, \$300,000. The last two are bond issues and must be ratified by the people. The outlook is very bright.

Waxahachie, Tex.—Building activity is just beginning. Public

improvements being planned include street paving, \$45,000; water-works and sewerage, \$15,000. A great deal of new construction work will be done.

Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce.—In January 41 permits were issued for buildings valued at \$29,000; February 92 permits for buildings valued at \$88,000. New construction contemplated includes: Hotel, \$800,000; office building, \$500,000, and drainage project, \$1,000,000. Bank clearings in January, \$7,000,000; February, \$8,000,000. Conditions never better. Outlook for building, general construction and progress of all kinds exceedingly bright.

Tyler, Tex.—A number of rent houses and flats are contemplated being built by the Chamber of Commerce. Tyler is very much in need of homes for people who want to locate here, but they are unable to find places to live, and the Chamber of Commerce is attempting to start a building program. A new septic tank is contemplated, but work on this will hardly start before some time next year.

Houston, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce.—In January and February 291 permits were issued for new buildings. Contemplated industrial construction and improvements for 1919 will aggregate \$40,000,000.

Marshall, Tex.—Construction work has started on a \$50,000 residence, and the Texas and Pacific Railway Co. are excavating and grading for large shops. A road bond issue of \$1,750,000 has been ordered. Labor cannot be had at all. Common labor cannot be secured for 35 cents an hour, and skilled labor is getting from 75 cents to \$1 an hour.

San Angelo, Tex.—E. L. Wells, Jr., City Manager.—New building work contemplated includes five-story addition to Angelus Hotel and also a garage building. Not much activity is to be expected in building and general construction lines because this section has not fully recovered from the recent drought.

Palestine, Tex.—Improvements to water-works will be made at a cost of \$10,000, and the outlook for building and general construction work is good.

Fort Worth, Tex.—During January and February 64 permits were issued for new buildings valued at \$226,640. New building work contemplated includes hotel, \$2,000,000; office building (contract let), \$1,000,000; apartment (contract let), \$75,000; warehouse (contract let), \$60,000.

Public improvements include 11 streets ordered to be paved since January, 1919, at an approximate cost of \$116,000.

The outlook for building and general construction work is very bright.

Abilene, Tex.—E. N. Kirby, Mayor.—We do not issue building permits, but a great deal is being done, and it is estimated during January and February new structures were started costing \$100,000. New building work being contemplated is estimated at \$200,000.

Public improvement work being planned is estimated at \$500,000. The outlook for building and general construction work is very promising, indeed.

Staunton, Va.—Paving and sewer work is being planned at an estimated cost of \$12,000.

Petersburg, Va.—Chamber of Commerce.—Since January 1 permits were issued for new buildings valued at \$19,000. Contract has been let for sewer work at \$20,000, and \$183,000 has been appropriated for street paving and sidewalks. Many estimates are being made on proposed work by contractors, and it seems likely that considerable building will be begun during the next 60 or 90 days.

Fredericksburg, Va.—L. J. Houston, Jr., City Manager.—About 12 new frame dwellings are contemplated, and there will be a limited amount of paving, sewers and waterwork construction during the year. All to be done by the city's forces. Activities in building and general construction work are increasing.

Norfolk, Va.—Four hundred and forty-five permits were issued in January and February for new buildings at value of \$270,815. Paving and sewerage work practically authorized to cost \$750,000. General construction outlook considered good.

Suffolk, Va.—Robert L. Jacobs, Building Inspector.—Permits were issued for six new buildings in January and February valued at \$700. Two other buildings are contemplated, to cost about \$12,000. We think the building and general construction outlook will improve some.

Huntingdon, W. Va.—W. B. Smith, Building Inspector.—Permits for new buildings valued at \$113,715 were issued in January and February. I cannot advise regarding new building work contemplated, as so many are of the opinion that building is out of the question on account of high costs of certain kinds of building materials.

Not much new improvement work is being planned. The outlook for building and general construction is for mostly residence work.

Wheeling, W. Va.—No permits were issued for new buildings in January and February. Fifty-seven permits were given for remodeling at estimated cost of \$26,668. New paving work is to be done in the near future. The building and general construction outlook seems somewhat brighter.

Elkins, W. Va.—Permits were issued in January and February for three dwellings valued at \$12,000 and two business houses, \$800. We are having estimates made for improvements to water system and

Louisiana Farmers Plan Labor Clearing-House to Relieve Shortage.

Baton Rouge, La., March 28.—[Special.]—Abolition of the United States Employment Service as it now exists and the creation of bureaus of labor in the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture as the best means for relieving the farm labor shortage in the agricultural sections of the South is being advocated by Horace Wilkinson of Port Allen, La., a member of the Legislature, and other prominent Louisiana farmers.

The plan is to create a clearing-house for labor in the Departments of Agriculture.

Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a statement this week estimated the total farm labor shortage in Louisiana at 30,000 as a conservative figure.

Baltimore Takes Lead in Building Program of Vast Magnitude.

ONE COMPANY PLANS \$9,000,000 DEVELOPMENT IN RESIDENCES—OTHER BUILDERS PLAN IMPORTANT CONSTRUCTION WORK—NOTABLE EXPANSION IN INDUSTRIES PROPOSED.

Frank Novak, of the Frank Novak Realty Company, Baltimore, announces the purchase at \$250,000 of 120 acres of land in northeast Baltimore for the purpose of erecting 2400 brick dwellings of the two-story daylight variety. The tract is part of the old Garrett estate known as Montebello. The complete development of the tract will represent an investment of \$9,000,000. The street grading and other preliminary work will begin as soon as the necessary machinery arrives and has been assembled for operation.

A striking feature of the announcement is Mr. Novak's reference to the cost of building material and his refusal to let present prices hinder his activities in any way. He does not believe that there will be any decline of consequence in prices of materials for a long time to come.

"Building materials are high, of course, and in some instances much higher than they ought to be," said Mr. Novak to a MANUFACTURERS RECORD representative. "However, a man is foolish to delay construction work in anticipation of minor fluctuations which will cause only immaterial reductions at best. So far as the cost of labor is concerned, I do not want to see any decline, nor do I expect it."

"Five thousand new homes are needed in Baltimore right now. In normal times 2000 new homes are built here annually. During the past four years only 2000 houses have been built. There exists, therefore, an accumulated shortage of at least 5000, and probably 6000, homes as the situation stands today. And this does not take into consideration the natural increase in demand for the two-story brick dwelling in a city like Baltimore, which, entirely aside from war activities, is today doing some very big things in an industrial way. I am a decided optimist on Baltimore and its future."

The type of dwelling which Mr. Novak plans to build is known as the "daylight" variety, for the reason that sunlight is admitted directly into every room.

The exact location of the tract is between Twenty-ninth street and Thirty-fifth street, with Hillen road on the east and Venable Park on the west. It is planned to cut the property up into 40 full-size city blocks, with ten new streets running north and south, and nine running east and west.

The prices of the houses will be around \$4000 each, and construction work will probably begin in six weeks' time. After the work is under way it is expected that houses will be completed at the rate of one a day, although conditions may make it advisable to increase this rate.

Another home-building development of importance is that of E. J. Gallagher, the builder, who plans the erection of 500 houses in the Belair and Harford Roads sections.

These announcements come at a time when Baltimore industries, notably the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, with its \$20,000,000 expenditure for 1919, have under way and in contemplation large developments looking to the demand for after-the-war products and tend very greatly to strengthen the sentiment throughout the country in favor of beginning active construction operations at once.

The plans of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for this year contemplate a transition from a war to a peace basis, with no lessening of their activity or slackening of production. The original program, which provided for continuous extension of their plants along the line of increased output in commercial steel products, has in no way been abandoned, despite the difficulties and disturbances of the war. New sources of raw material have been developed. The products of the plants have been largely diversified, and equipment has been enlarged and improved.

The value of new improvements and additions to buildings in Baltimore for the month of March, according to the figures of the Building Inspector's department, will run to \$1,500,000. This compares with \$189,378 for January, 1919, and \$639,155 for improvements and new additions for February of this year. It

exceeds similar operations for March of last year by considerably more than \$1,000,000. These figures do not take into account the value of alterations to existing structures, nor do they make any provision for the usual 20 per cent. undervaluation of the Building Inspector's department.

The Jones-Boardman Corporation has taken over the property of the old Vinduct Manufacturing Company at Relay, including a brick office building and three large frame factory buildings, and will manufacture textile machinery, forgings, castings and cotton gin cabinets. Operations will begin in the near future with about 400 hands, many of these being skilled workers brought from points further south. A two-story warehouse with 60,000 feet of floor space is under construction. The chief motive power will be water power, with an auxiliary engine provided for emergencies.

It is considered probable that the Canton district will be selected as the location for a sheet steel project under the direction of J. M. Jones, who came to Baltimore as president of the Baltimore Sheet & Tinplate Company, later taken over by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mr. Jones has resigned his position with that corporation and is now working in conjunction with Mr. J. E. Aldred, who has already been instrumental in establishing many new industries in Baltimore. If the plans as reported are carried out, the sheet steel plant will represent an expenditure of \$3,000,000 and employ 500 workmen at its inception, with an increase later.

The announcements of the past week show that Baltimore has taken the lead in a building program of vast proportions, and unstinted praise should be accorded to Mr. Novak and to all other business men who initiate large enterprises at this time, both for their public-spirited policy and the example which they set to others. The determination to go ahead with a \$9,000,000 building operation at this time cannot fail to have a stimulating effect on the building trade in Baltimore and throughout the country.

Fort Worth Will Spend \$15,000,000 for New Construction.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 26.—[Special.]—Construction work, which will include an expenditure of more than \$15,000,000, is now in progress or will be undertaken in the immediate future in Fort Worth and its vicinity.

The Federal Government has purchased pipe at a cost of \$16,000,000 for the gas-pipe line from Petrolia to Fort Worth, and has let contract for \$500,000 for laying the line. A plant for the manufacture of helium, a non-inflammable balloon gas, is being erected in North Fort Worth adjoining the experimental helium gas plant, constructed during the war. The new plant, according to a semi-official announcement, will call for an expenditure of \$4,000,000. Contracts have recently been let for the structural steel work of the building and for the carbon dioxide removal system. Bids for the well and pump system are being advertised for.

The Baltic Refining Co. is building, at a cost of \$750,000, a complete refinery which will have a daily capacity of 5000 barrels. This will be finished within the next 30 days. The company also proposes to build an eight-inch pipe line from the new oil fields at Ranger to Fort Worth, at a cost of \$1,500,000. Anderson & Gustafson, F. M. Aiken and other men prominent in the oil world control the company.

Steiner & Wagner are surveying for another eight-inch pipe line from Ranger to Fort Worth, the cost of which will be approximately \$1,500,000. This company also contemplates the erection of a 5000-barrel refinery at Fort Worth.

The Gulf Pipe Line Co.'s eight-inch pipe line from Ranger to Fort Worth represents an investment of approximately \$1,500,000.

The Evans-Thwing Refining Co. is building a refinery at Fort

Worth, which will have a capacity of 5000 barrels daily and will entail an investment of approximately \$1,000,000. This company is now operating a refinery at Kansas City, and the new Fort Worth plant will embrace equipment moved here from Wichita, Kans., after being in use there less than one year.

The Home Oil & Refining Co. is constructing a refinery of 5000 barrels capacity in Fort Worth, which will cost approximately \$1,000,000.

The Federal Refining Co., an Oklahoma City concern, is also constructing a 5000-barrel refinery here, the cost of which will be approximately \$1,000,000.

Several other refinery companies have also purchased sites at Fort Worth.

The Fort Worth Star Telegram, an evening newspaper, has recently purchased a tract 100x100 feet and will erect a six-story modern newspaper building, beginning April 1.

Neil P. Anderson & Co., cotton dealers, have purchased a lot 125x150 feet for \$50,000, and will erect a modern four-story office building for their own use.

A. G. Illsing, former automobile dealer, who has made a fortune in the new Burkburnett oil field, will erect an eight-story office building on a lot for which he has paid \$65,000.

The board of trustees of the Texas Christian University has authorized the erection of a new gymnasium and a church building, the latter to cost \$75,000. The university campus is located immediately southwest of the city of Fort Worth.

P. C. Levy and W. R. Mitchell have purchased two adjoining lots, 25x100 feet, respectively, on Main street, for a consideration of \$100,000, and will erect a modern theater and eight-story office building.

On the following buildings construction work is already under way or will begin at once:

Addition to 10,000-barrel refinery of Magnolia Petroleum Co., to provide facilities for finishing gasoline and kerosene, \$100,000.

Central Oil & Gas Co., refinery, 1500 barrels capacity; \$250,000.

Panther City Oil & Refining Co., refinery, capacity 1000 barrels, \$200,000.

Texas Producing & Refining Co., skimming plant, capacity 4000 barrels, \$150,000.

Southern Oil Refining Association, refinery, capacity 500 barrels, \$100,000.

Alexander Lumber Co., plant for manufacture of interchangeable unit buildings, \$250,000.

L. C. Harper and associates, grease plant and paint factory, \$150,000.

Martin Cracker Co., biscuit and cracker factory, \$200,000.

Texas Motor Car Association, automobile factory building, \$250,000.

Southland Tire & Rubber Co., tire factory, \$250,000.

North Side High School, \$160,000.

National Supply Co., warehouse, \$60,000.

To meet the urgent demand for office room, three additional stories were added to the Texas State Bank Building, giving it a total capacity of 10 office rooms. Five additional stories have been added to the Dan Waggoner Building, giving it a total of 150 office rooms. The Fort Worth Medical College building is being remodeled and will furnish office room for 30 or 40 of the new oil companies which have recently located here.

An investment company, headed by Wm. Monnig, Sr., president of the Chamber of Commerce, has raised a fund of \$300,000, which will be used as a circulating fund to assist in financing apartment-house and home buildings. Immediate co-operation will be extended a project for the erection of two 60-family apartments and 50 detached dwellings. Many small apartment-houses and scores of residences are being built. Rent prices in the city have doubled, and the demand for both offices and homes is increasing daily.

Little Rock Active in Home Building Work.

In reproducing as an advertisement in the Arkansas Democrat the MANUFACTURERS RECORD cover page editorial of March 13, "Do It With All Thy Might," urging the immediate construction of houses, buildings, highways, etc., Mr. M. E. McCoy, secretary Little Rock Real Estate Bureau, writes:

"This space is paid for out of a fund raised by the Little Rock Real Estate Bureau and associated interests for the purpose of promoting home ownership and building in Little Rock.

"We are now beginning the third month of this campaign, and

there is in immediate prospect nearly a million dollars of building operations within the incorporated area, not including the Broadway and Main Street bridges, to cost \$750,000 each, nor several large warehouse and mercantile buildings in the business district.

"Contributors to the campaign are unanimous in saying that the results thus far secured more than justify the expenditure, and indications now are that the work will be continued throughout the year."

Industrial and Construction Activity in New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 28.—Four new factories are now being added to New Orleans' rapidly growing list of industrial plants. Others are projected, and before 1920 New Orleans will boast of at least 10 new plants.

Two new chocolate factories are now in course of erection, one for the Fuerst & Kraemer Co., who operate a very large candy factory here already, and the other for the Jackson Pure Food Products Company, a subsidiary of the Jackson Brewing Company, which has operated a big brewery here for many years. These two plants will represent an outlay of several hundred thousand dollars. They will be the first factories in the South to make breakfast chocolate and cocoa.

A new rice mill is to be built at New Orleans by the Farmers Co-operative Rice Milling Company, Inc., now being organized here with a capital stock of \$100,000, which will later be increased to \$300,000. Plans for the mill are now being made by Frank Walker, rice miller and machinery expert. A. E. Truxillo of Donaldsonville and L. H. Collet, rice factor of New Orleans, are the organizers of the new company. The mill is expected to be ready for the next crop.

A new cotton oil refinery has begun operations in this city. Its capacity is 300 barrels of lard substitute a day. The company operating it is the Dixie Refining Company of Dallas and Memphis.

Another cotton oil mill is to be built on a site just bought on the Mississippi river opposite New Orleans, in the Jefferson industrial district.

Work on the \$15,000,000 U. S. Government commodity warehouses for exports and imports has been resumed, and the State-owned industrial canal is going ahead with all possible speed. The shipbuilding plants of the Foundation Company and Doullut & Williams, both of which are building steel ships, are going right ahead with important contracts.

The change in the general construction activity here has been marked since local building material interests reduced prices. A substantial reduction by the producers of building materials is declared to be necessary, however, before things are revived to anything like former proportions as far as small work of a residential character is concerned.

Many New Structures Building at Wichita Falls to Relieve Present Congestion.

Wichita Falls, Tex., March 29.—[Special.]—Among the cities and towns which are feeling the effects of the development of the Central West Texas oil fields none has a more remarkable record of growth than Wichita Falls. To begin with, the population has doubled within 12 months, while the transient population continues to overflow all facilities for taking care of it as rapidly as those facilities are increased. The building program now under way indicates the confidence of the people that Wichita Falls is to be a city of 50,000 population, probably by the close of this year, with its development proceeding even more rapidly by that time.

There is now under construction a \$650,000 hotel, eight stories high, the company having been formed through the local Chamber of Commerce. The National Bank of Commerce has a twelve-story building under construction. The City National Bank, which now has the lower floor of the large Kemp & Kell Building, is constructing a new ten-story building which it will occupy together with an Oil Exchange. A six-story building with a foundation for ten stories is being constructed by Clint Wood for the Wichita Bank and Trust Company. T. B. Noble will soon let the contract for a theater building to cost \$150,000.

There are now nine refineries in operation in this county, six of them being in the city of Wichita Falls, and thirteen additional refineries are under construction. The combined capacity of those in operation and under construction is 40,000 barrels

daily. This will probably be more refineries than in any other one county in the United States. At the recent meeting of independent refiners Fort Worth, at which a State Association was formed, more than half of those present represented Wichita Falls refineries. There are now four pipe lines in operation between Wichita Falls and Burkburnett, with several others definitely planned.

Wichita Falls is becoming the central supply house for the vast number of drilling operations in this section of the State. Among the recent additions in that direction is the Penick-Hughes Company, which will have a large three-story warehouse and store, with a stock of about a quarter of a million dollars.

Wichita county has voted \$3,000,000 for good roads and has decided that all of this sum will be expended on concrete roads, which, it is estimated, will cost about \$25,000 a mile. This city is actively encouraging a plan for the counties in the oil district to co-operate with the State Highway Commission in the construction of a system of concrete highways for all of the oil centers.

Plans have been drawn for a city paving program which calls for the expenditure of \$750,000. The money is already available.

Wichita Falls has had considerable difficulty with freight deliveries, and freight embargoes have been numerous. The Railroad Administration has authorized the expenditure of \$150,000 for the improvement of trackage facilities.

The Wichita Falls Motor Company, which manufactures trucks, has been swamped with orders, due to the oil development, and is now enlarging its facilities for the manufacture of a tractor the design of which has just been completed.

About 500 homes are under construction at present. To meet the emergency resulting from the influx of hundreds of workmen, prominent business men of Wichita Falls have formed a Housing Corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000. This corporation now has a large number of cottages under construction. It plans to build homes to the value of \$500,000 by rediscounting its paper.

There are around 25 small business houses of one, two and three stories under construction. The Fort Worth and Denver Railroad is constructing a new freight depot.

This city now has 50 manufacturing plants, most of them small, but planning to increase their capacities to meet the increase both in local business and in the opportunities of the trade territory. Wichita Falls now has seven railroad outlets.

Exceptional Building Activity Reported from Louisiana City.

Lake Charles, La., March 24—[Special.]—Exceptional activity is apparent in Lake Charles in a building way, according to a review of local conditions just made by the Lake Charles American-Press. Considerable real estate has changed hands, and a number of new buildings are scheduled.

The Lake Charles Naval Stores Company, doing a large export business, has plans for the erection of a three-story warehouse. Recent property purchases include additions to the holdings of the Huber Motor Company, and of a large retail house in the heart of the business district, having in mind a new building program.

Several companies have plans under way for medium-sized rent houses to care for the housing situation, which has become acute.

The Lock, Moore & Co. interests are erecting a modern sawmill, the cost of which will exceed \$250,000.

Work is well under way on the 14-foot channel through the Intercoastal Canal to Lake Charles, and with the completion of this project additional activities in the way of water transportation are assured.

Enlargement and improvement of station facilities are under way by the Southern Pacific lines, including a proposition for the utilization of some of the property as a park, to be maintained by the business interests of Lake Charles.

The Lake Charles Country Club is making extensive improvements to its property on Prien Lake, taking in additional ground, enlarging the golf course, building a new \$30,000 clubhouse, and erecting a new and improved boat landing and bathing pier. Total expenditures are something over \$40,000.

Immigration in the agricultural section contiguous to Lake Charles continues to be a factor in the growth of the country,

and the benefits of the 200-mile two-million-dollar system of surfaced highways continue to prove the value of the investment.

With the completion of the Old Spanish Trail, All Southern Transcontinental Highway, through Louisiana and Texas, it will afford an all-Southern route for tourists, which, with the completion of the Pelican highway from Lake Charles to Alexandria, connecting with the Jefferson highway at the latter point, will establish the first section of the proposed highway between St. Louis and the Gulf.

Texas Plans Important Water Conservation Projects.

Wichita Falls, Tex., March 25—[Special.]—One of the largest water conservation projects in the country will shortly be launched in this county with a campaign for the organization of an irrigation district and the voting of approximately \$3,000,000 worth of bonds. The district plan of organization for irrigation purposes is provided for by the State law.

A local committee at the head of which J. A. Kemp of this city, millionaire banker and merchant and irrigation enthusiast, has provided the funds for an extensive survey of the Wichita River, which flows near this city. Plans have been prepared in a tentative way for the damming of this river and the storage of an enormous amount of water which will be used for the irrigation of a minimum of 110,000 acres of fertile river bottom land. While the minimum figure is 110,000 acres, it is the expectation of engineers and those interested that upwards of 150,000 acres will be made subject to irrigation.

There is scarcely any doubt about the votes of the taxpayers, as this has been a cherished project of this section of the State for many years. In addition to providing water for irrigation, the artificial lake to be created will take care of the needs of Wichita Falls for an indefinite period. On that account it is probable that this city will be included in the irrigation district which will vote the necessary bonds. These bonds will be tax free, and there is little anxiety as to disposing of them promptly.

The lands to be irrigated have an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea level, and now receive annually a little short of 30 inches of rainfall, so that the amount of water needed will be less than in the semi-arid portions of the State. It has been found, however, that the ability to place water on growing crops at exactly the right time often means 100 per cent. increase in yield even in a good season.

Cereals, cotton, fruits and vegetables are grown on the land which is to be irrigated. With the assurance of plenty of water when it is needed two crops annually can be grown in some instances, while the yields can be very much increased on account of the fertility of the soil.

The dam across the big Wichita River is to be constructed at a point 50 miles above Wichita Falls. This dam will be approximately 110 feet high, and it is planned to raise the water back of the dam to a height of 85 feet. Water-power would be possible as a part of this project, but the plans do not include that. The river will be used for 20 miles as a supply canal, but a diversion dam will turn the water at that point into constructed canals on each side of the stream. The canal on the north side of the river will follow the contour of the country to a point several miles below Wichita Falls. The south canal will flow along the south side of the river, following the contour of the country for 22 miles, where it will branch, one side following a ridge several miles farther and the other going down into the Holliday valley. All of the flow provided for by these canals will be by gravity. There is no pumping feature. All of the water called for by the plans as they now stand will be provided by the Wichita River, but it would be possible for a small additional expense to divert the waters of the Brazos River into the artificial lake. That may be considered later as the demands for water grow.

The reservoir site is all in Baylor county. Under the State law an irrigation district can include all or parts of any number of counties. The bed of the lake-to-be is gray clay running to blue marl. High hills mark the banks of the river and come together at the site selected for the dam, making a very narrow river bed. The estimates are to the effect that 500,000 acre feet of water can be stored in a reservoir with an area of 14,000 acres. Extensive examination has been made to see that there is no gravel or faults in the rocks which might cause heavy seepage.

The Wichita River has been gauged since 1910, so that accurate data is available for the planning of the project.

The annual discharge of the Wichita River ranges from about

200,000 to more than 1,000,000 acre feet of water, while the daily flow ranges from almost nothing to 25,000 acre feet.

Five railroads cross the territory to be irrigated, so that none of the land affected would be more than eight miles from railroad facilities and most of the land would be quite near the tracks.

While this is the largest irrigation project under way in West Texas, there are several others of notable size on which work is now in progress. The city of Abilene is constructing a dam a mile long across Elm Creek, 17 miles southwest of that city. The dam is to be made 60 feet high under the present plans and with the present funds obtained by a bond issue. Later another bond issue is to be voted and the dam will be raised to a maximum of 100 feet. At the minimum height it will impound 5,500,000 gallons of water, according to the reports filed with the State Board of Water Engineers. At the maximum height it will impound 15,000,000 gallons. The reservoir will be 200 feet above the city, so that an intermediate storage reservoir is necessary to reduce the pressure to the point where ordinary pipes can stand it. In the course of this reduction of pressure water-power will be developed. Work on this dam has been under way about one year, and it is estimated that there is nearly another year of work on it. The water from the Buffalo Gap Mountains drains into Elm Creek, and that supply is good even in the dry years. The water is of excellent quality. In addition to supplying the city, it is estimated that the reservoir will provide irrigation for 5000 to 10,000 acres, according to the season and the amount of water required. That part of the State does not get as much rainfall as Wichita and Baylor counties.

At Stamford, Jones county, the contract will soon be let for the construction of a dam across the cedar fork of the Brazos River at a point close to the Shackelford county line. A bond issue of \$440,000 was voted about a year ago, and since then work has been under way on the clearing of the many miles of bottoms which will form the bed of the reservoir. That project is primarily intended to supply Stamford with a dependable source of water, but it will allow a surplus for irrigation of fertile farm lands along the course of the canals leading to the city and at the same time supply two small towns en route. These towns are Avoca and Lueders. The dam, it is estimated, will store 150,000,000 cubic feet. The Stamford project includes the development of water-power, but all of it will be used for the pumping of water into the two large reservoirs which are to be built. The cedar fork of the Brazos River is like the Wichita River, in that it does not always flow, but becomes a torrent during rainy weather. The plan of the project is to use powerful turbine engines while the river is flowing over the dam and pump a supply into the two reservoirs, each of which will be a mile in length, sufficient to last for five to six months. The water will have to be pumped four miles from the dam and 20-inch concrete reinforced pipe is specified in the contract to be awarded. The first reservoir is four miles from the dam and higher than either the second reservoir or the city of Stamford. Gravity will take care of all of the flow of the water after it reaches the first reservoir.

It is expected that the Stamford project will be completed this year. While it is very large, the nature of it is such that it can be rushed. The building of the reservoirs and laying of pipe takes up a very considerable amount of the expenditure planned, and large numbers of men and machinery can be put on these works.

Stamford had to have water hauled in during 1918, when the West Texas drouth was at its worst. The city has determined never again to depend upon surface lakes, although they are giving satisfaction this year both to Abilene and Stamford.

Large Acreage in North Texas Reclaimed for Farming

Dallas, Tex., March 25.—[Special.]—Levees have been constructed in North Texas reclaiming more than 100,000 acres of the richest farming lands in the State since the movement was started in 1914. This reclamation work has been done by 15 reclamation districts, and there are now in course of organization five additional districts which will reclaim 42,700 acres.

The 15 districts which have completed their projects have issued a total of \$2,018,000 in bonds, the money to be expended in levee and drainage work. The value of the lands involved before they were reclaimed and their present value show that the increase has been \$7,407,000, approximately, or more than \$5,000,000 clear

profit to the persons who have organized these districts after the bond issues have been paid. The five districts now organizing will issue bonds aggregating \$1,144,000, with which 42,700 acres of land will be reclaimed.

O. W. Finley, reclamation engineer and secretary of the North Texas Reclamation Association, estimates that there are 1,800,000 acres of land in Texas which can be profitably reclaimed, adding millions of dollars to its present value. Texas for the larger part is a more or less level country, and in consequence many of the streams have very wide overflow areas. Few of these streams have channels sufficient to carry more than 25 per cent. of the water at flood stage. The overflowed lands are flat and wooded, and the soil is composed of silt and sediment deposited by floods since Texas became dry land, and is extremely fertile. It is very black and sticky, and will grow almost any kind of farm products in great abundance.

The first levee work of any magnitude was begun in June, 1914, when a levee 10 feet high and 44,000 feet long was built on the Trinity River for the protection of 9040 acres of land in Kaufman county. This levee has since been raised to 18 feet. The levee at that time was constructed by an old steam skid and roller drag line machine, which has long since been junked and has now been replaced by 18 new machines engaged in this work, 15 of which are of the gas walking machine type, one a multiplied type, one a gas skid and roller and one a steam skid and roller.

The cost of reclamation varies in Texas from \$14 to \$70 per acre, though the latter figure is an extreme. The average cost per acre is little more than \$25.

Much additional reclamation work is contemplated within the near future in the State of Texas by reason of the enactment of laws by the State Legislature upon which districts may be organized, and the recent law protecting the bond buyers makes the organization of larger districts more favorable. Taxation under this act is levied according to benefits derived, and is more equitable in large districts than the former ad valorem tax system in connection with such work.

Large Lumber Development With a New Town.

The Dawkins Lumber Co., Inc., has been organized, according to a report from Ashland, Ky., to develop 40,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Breathitt, Knott and Magoffin counties along the Licking River. This region is described as having the finest of virgin forests, most of it being underlaid with coal, and perhaps oil and gas. First the lumber is to be developed.

The plans provide for the building of a new town on the Licking River about 11 miles from Riceville, Ky., and east thereof. It will be called Royalton, and the lumber company will have large sawmills there. This will be about six miles from Salyersville. Work is to start immediately upon the buildings.

F. W. Fletcher of Jackson, Ky.; W. H. Dawkins, L. N. Davis and R. D. Davis, all of Ashland, are interested in the enterprise. Mr. Fletcher, it is stated, represents residents of Canada who are backing the plans. Mr. Dawkins was elected president; Mr. Fletcher, vice-president, and W. E. Berger, secretary-treasurer.

To handle the output of lumber the Big Sandy & Kentucky River Railway, a branch line extending from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway at Dawkins to Riceville, 9½ miles, and of which Mr. Dawkins is president, will be extended, as noted elsewhere in these columns.

Contracts Let Show Improvement in Building and Construction Activities.

On the basis of the money value of contracts let during the month of February, building and construction work is approaching the normal for this season of the year. A memorandum for the Economics Section of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development has been made public by the United States Department of Labor, in which the February figures are compared with those of pre-war years. The statement is as follows:

"For some months previous to November, 1918, the total money value of building and engineering contracts awarded was about the same as for the corresponding months of the two previous years and larger than for the same months in the years 1914 and 1915.

"Reducing the money values for the years 1914 to 1917 to present costs, the 1918 amounts were about equal to the average for the previous four years. It must be remembered, how-

ever, that one-third of the contracts awarded during the year 1918 were for Government work.

"The money cost of construction in November for the years 1914 to 1918 was as follows: 1914, \$46,000,000; 1915, \$88,000,000; 1916, \$122,000,000; 1917, \$94,000,000; 1918, \$130,000,000.

"Reducing these figures to the basis of 1918 prices, they appear as follows:

1914, \$88,000,000; 1915, \$136,000,000; 1916, \$169,000,000; 1917, \$108,000,000; average for four years, \$120,000,000. Since the amount for 1918 was \$130,000,000, it is evident that, with Government work included undoubtedly to quite an extent, it was about the normal amount.

"In December the hesitation following the signing of the armistice, and the expectation of falling prices began to be felt. The actual figures for December for the years under consideration were: 1914, \$42,000,000; 1915, \$83,000,000; 1916, \$113,000,000; 1917, \$91,000,000; 1918, \$57,000,000. Reduced to 1918 prices, the four preceding years appear as follows: 1914, \$63,000,000; 1915, \$127,000,000; 1916, \$57,000,000; 1917, \$105,000,000; average for four years, \$113,000,000. The amount for 1918 was \$57,000,000, or 50 per cent. of this average.

"The January figures of the actual contracts awarded are: 1915, \$43,000,000; 1916, \$63,000,000; 1917, \$91,000,000; 1918, \$152,000,000. Reduced to the basis of 1918, or present prices, these appear to be: 1915, \$66,000,000; 1916, \$87,500,000; 1917, \$105,000,000; 1918, \$152,000,000; average for the four years, \$103,000,000. The amount for January, 1919, was \$51,000,000, still about 50 per cent. of the average.

"The actual money values of contracts awarded during the month of February were: 1915, \$49,000,000; 1916, \$66,000,000; 1917, \$95,000,000; 1918, \$147,000,000. Reduced to the 1918 or present basis of prices, these are as follows: 1915, \$76,000,000; 1916, \$92,000,000; 1917, \$110,000,000; 1918, \$147,000,000; average for the four years, \$106,000,000. As the amount for February, 1919, was \$95,000,000, it appears that this was 90 per cent. of the average for the four preceding years.

"If we include 1913 and 1914 with actual amounts of \$70,000,000 and \$39,000,000, respectively (\$103,000,000 and \$59,000,000 when reduced to basis of present prices) the average for six years becomes \$98,000,000, and the present February is about 97 per cent. of this average."

Steamship Lines Contemplated.

A letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from John J. Earle, Tampa, Fla., says:

"Owing to the steadily increasing business relations between Tampa and Baltimore and Philadelphia, a movement is on foot now to organize a steamship line between these ports.

"Already a large amount of Tampa products is moving to Baltimore and Philadelphia via steamer from Jacksonville. Tampa merchants in turn purchase a large amount of their goods from Baltimore and Philadelphia which reach here, some by rail and some by steamer through Jacksonville.

"The fact that Tampa is 150 to 200 miles nearer South American ports than any other port in the United States makes Tampa an important port of entry.

"Already some parties are figuring on a steamer line between Tampa and South and Central American ports. Tampa receives more coconuts than any port in the United States, with the exception of New York city. A great many of these coconuts are reshipped from Tampa to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

"The operation of a steamship line from Tampa to Central and South American ports will mean increased business for Baltimore and Philadelphia through Tampa.

"The operation of the above steamer line will mean the development of the natural resources of South Florida."

Important Development of Phosphate Industry Undertaken in Tennessee.

Columbia, Tenn., March 31.—[Special.]—Two large phosphate deals closed within the past 10 days and the immediate prospect of hydro-electric power for this city from Hale's Bar, on the Tennessee River, have created an industrial and commercial activity approaching that of 20 years ago, when the phosphate mining industry was attaining its first boom. The Columbia Chemical Co., a \$1,500,000 Ohio corporation, has bought a rich phosphate field of 173 acres on the Pulaski pike, four miles south of Columbia, and has already begun the construction of a spur

track to it from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The plant to be erected there will cost \$135,000, and will prepare rock for use on the soil in its raw state as well as for commercial fertilizer. The company owns patent processes by which it expects to manufacture from phosphate rock a number of valuable chemicals in addition to its use as fertilizer. With an Ohio charter, the company has the following officers and directors: President, Roland C. Meacham, investment securities, Cleveland, O.; vice-president, Walter C. Baker, Cleveland, O., of the American Ball Bearing Co.; treasurer and manager, E. T. Schuler, Gadsden, Ala., of the A. C. G. & A. Railway; secretary and attorney, J. A. Curtis; additional directors, H. C. Robinson, Cleveland, O.; E. W. Stees, Chicago.

The Tennessee Agricultural Chemical Corporation, a \$2,000,000 corporation with a Virginia charter, has bought the old Volunteer Phosphate Co. property on Swan Creek, near Centerville, from the National Phosphate Fertilizer Co., and will erect a \$135,000 plant with the new dry cleaning process that eliminates the necessity for washing the rock. This property is located on a mining spur of the N. C. & St. L. Railway. The officers and directors of the corporation are: President, T. H. Durst, Wauvegan, Ill.; vice-president, H. H. Melville, New York; treasurer, John S. Boyes, New York; secretary, W. F. Howell, New York; additional directors, R. S. Martin, Waukegan, Ill.; R. B. Dixon, Gurnee, Ill.; H. S. Matthews, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. D. Friedman, New York, and H. Allison Webster, Columbia, Tenn.

H. Allison Webster, well-known phosphate chemist of Columbia, has been made chief chemist of both of these corporations, in addition to his other connections.

M. R. Stern, general manager of the Public Light & Power Co., announced here a few days ago that the transmission lines of his company had already been constructed to Lewisburg, 30 miles from Columbia, and will soon be projected to this city. The coming of cheap power has given rise to the discussion of an interurban line between Columbia and Mt. Pleasant, and possibly connecting at Franklin with the interurban to Nashville. It will also provide abundant power for industries other than the phosphate plants. The Southern Cities Power Co. plant on Duck River at this city will be cut in as a subsidiary to the lines of the larger plant on the Tennessee River.

This section has just passed through the most prosperous agricultural year on record, and has prospects of another year of record-breaking crop yields. Labor conditions are favorable, considering the abnormal period, and there is every indication that the Columbia territory is at the beginning of an era of unusual development.

Bids Invited on 40,000-Acre Drainage System in North Carolina.

Bids are desired by Virginia-Carolina Farms Co., Chicago, for construction of complete drainage system on approximately 40,000 acres of open, black prairie land in Carteret county, North Carolina. There are 12 separate outlets, and there will be five open ditches of approximately the following length and top breadth: 1 mile by 18 feet top, 6 miles by 16 feet top, 20 miles by 14 feet top, 90 miles by 9 feet top, 152 miles by 6 feet top; total yardage, 1,700,000 cubic yards. Land, open and level. Main canals laid on section lines. Road grading 115 miles and 236 wooden bridges. Completion in two years.

Full particulars may be had from B. M. Potter, engineer Virginia-Carolina Farms Co., Beaufort, N. C., who will show property and receive bids for all or a portion of the work.

Louisiana Will Build Fifty Plants This Year for Potato Curing.

Baton Rouge, La., March 28.—[Special.]—Fifty new drykilns for curing Irish and sweet potatoes will be constructed this year in Louisiana, according to a statement here this week by Harry D. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture. The potato plants will be built in accordance with plans furnished by the Department of Agriculture. The cost of construction ranges from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each, according to the capacity of the plants. One of the new plants will be located at Monroe, where a corporation is being organized by a committee headed by Dr. J. L. Hood. The Monroe plant will cost \$12,000 and will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

Industrial Activities in the South.

Since January 1 a total of 11,240 brief statements relative to industrial developments, the erection of buildings and financial and railroad operations in the South has been published by the Construction Department of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in the pages of the Daily Bulletin and the weekly edition of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Of this number 7277 were published during January and February, and these have been detailed in previous monthly statements. The accompanying table presents the items for March, also the totals for the three months of January, February and March. The latter number is somewhat in excess of that for the similar period (three months) of the preceding year:

The table follows:

	Totals for March	Totals for 3 months, Jan. Feb. and March.
Industrial Developments		
Airplane Plants, Stations, etc.....	4	10
Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.....	67	188
Canning and Packing Plants.....	24	73
Clayworking Plants.....	11	30
Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.....	39	141
Concrete and Cement Plants.....	3	9
Cotton Compresses and Gins.....	15	42
Cottonseed-Oil Mills.....	6	17
Drainage Systems.....	23	76
Electric Plants.....	45	157
Fertilizer Factories.....	8	28
Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.....	24	49
Foundry and Machine Plants.....	25	97
Gas and Oil Enterprises.....	142	398
Hydro-Electric Plants.....	4	9
Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.....	26	98
Iron and Steel Plants.....	1	7
Irrigation Systems.....	3	10
Land Developments.....	18	64
Lumber Manufacturing.....	41	147
Metal-Working Plants.....	3	23
Mining.....	13	61
Miscellaneous Construction.....	37	129
Miscellaneous Enterprises.....	65	226
Miscellaneous Factories.....	124	393
Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.....	144	392
Railway Shops, Terminals, Roundhouses, etc.....	2	6
Road and Street Work.....	380	976
Sewer Construction.....	49	129
Shipbuilding Plants.....	7	21
Telephone Systems.....	4	23
Textile Mills.....	24	77
Water-works.....	67	195
Woodworking Plants.....	37	95
Buildings.		
Apartment-houses.....	69	170
Association and Fraternal.....	42	104
Bank and Office.....	87	248
Churches.....	103	251
City and County.....	40	115
Courthouses.....	15	39
Dwellings.....	198	735
Government and State.....	29	89
Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.....	43	116
Hotels.....	56	107
Miscellaneous.....	49	116
Railway Stations, Sheds, etc.....	10	44
Schools.....	159	379
Stores.....	163	422
Theaters.....	31	79
Warehouses.....	73	187
Railroad Construction		
Railways.....	23	50
Street Railways.....	3	10
Financial		
Corporations.....	94	267
New Securities.....	482	1,089
Machinery Wanted		
Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted.....	569	1,698
Fire Damage		
Fire Damage, etc.....	129	526
Totals.....	3,963	11,240

Business Stimulated by Decision on Steel Prices.

The Clark Metal and Ore Company.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are pleased to advise you that business seems to be increasing rapidly since the naming of prices on steel products last week by the combined committee, and we believe it is going to increase rapidly every month for several years to come.

R. A. CLARK,
President and General Manager.

To Stimulate Building Activities—Plan Proposed to Permit Building and Loan Associations to Rediscount Securities.

The next Congress will be asked to enact legislation necessary to the establishment of a system of Federal home loan banks, according to a statement by the Information and Education Service of the United States Department of Labor. A tentative bill has been prepared and has been mailed to all officers and committees of the U. S. League of Building Associations, and copies can be obtained from the Division of Public Works and Construction Developments of the United States Department of Labor.

In its campaign to stimulate building activities the United States Department of Labor, in January, invited representatives of the U. S. League of Building Associations to a conference in Washington for a discussion of ways and means of increasing the usefulness of the building and loan associations. It was realized that these associations played an important part in the home-building activities of the nation, and it was the hope of the Department of Labor that their field of usefulness might be enlarged. Out of this conference came the movement in favor of a national system of home loan banks through which these associations might rediscount their securities and make available for further loans a greater portion of their assets.

The chief work of the building and loan associations is lending money to home builders. Association representatives, in the Washington conference, suggested that Congress enact a law permitting these associations to organize regional banks, capitalized by the associations and operated by them under Government supervision. The purpose of this was to provide a regional bank which would perform for building associations a service similar to that performed by the Federal Reserve Bank for the commercial banks, and by the Federal Land Bank for the National Farm Loan Association.

Owing to the congestion in important legislative matters in the last Congress, it was impossible to obtain consideration for the Federal Home Loan Bank project. The building and loan associations, working in harmony with the aims of the Department of Labor in its campaigns for the revival of building and construction activities, now have drafted a tentative bill which, with such revisions as may be considered prudent, will be introduced in the next Congress, with the influence of the national and State organizations of building and loan associations behind it.

Railroads May Now Co-operate in Local Improvements.

Cities which have held up public works because of their inability to get the co-operation of the railroads to the extent of paying their share of construction costs will be interested in knowing that Circular No. 44 issued by the United States Railroad Administration, July 20, 1918, under which the railroads refrained from co-operating in local improvements other than those of imperative necessity, has been rescinded, says a statement of the Information and Education Service Division of Public Works and Construction Development, United States Department of Labor. This order was set aside December 20, 1918, and the Railroad Administration is now endeavoring to handle the matter of joining with cities on local improvement projects as in normal times.

Several municipal authorities recently have written the Division of Public Works and Construction Development, saying local municipal projects were being held up because the railroads refused to assume their proportion of the costs. If there has been such refusal since December 30, 1918, the action has not been taken in line with the policy of the United States Railroad Administration. Matters of this kind are now handled by the local municipal authorities, with the railroads involved just as in pre-war practices.

\$350,000 Motion-Picture Theater for Atlanta.

One of the largest and most up-to-date motion-picture theaters in the South is to be built in Atlanta by Troupe Howard, cotton exporter and financier of Macon, Ga. It will have a seating capacity of 3000. One of the special features planned is a \$30,000 pipe organ. W. E. Browne will be the decorator; architects, Hentz, Reid & Adler; cost of theater, \$350,000.

General Building and Construction Work Increasing.

A decidedly optimistic tone is found in reports and statements issued by the Department of Labor during the last ten days, in so far as they deal with building and construction work. Data gathered from all parts of the country speak convincingly of an increase in building and construction work, especially in the Middle West, where private interests are decidedly active.

F. T. Miller, Director of the Division of Public Works and Construction Development of the Department of Labor, makes the following summary of conditions:

"There is justification for the optimism in several significant developments of the last two weeks. The revival in business, for which some have been waiting and others working, seems to be on the way. This is indicated, in my opinion, by these circumstances:

"1. Bank clearings are comparatively large. The territory which in 1917 showed ten billion five hundred millions in bank clearings for January, and in 1918, in the same month, showed eleven billion eight hundred millions, in January, 1919, showed fourteen billion five hundred millions.

"2. Retail business is unusually active, and is showing improvement from week to week.

"3. There is a noticeable acceleration of advertising activities, and when business is advertising it has confidence in future business possibilities.

"4. For the first time since 1907 real estate in the metropolitan district of New York City is active, some of its speculative buying indicating a conviction in the minds of the investors that real estate prices are to advance and present real estate prices are not abnormal but quite otherwise.

"5. One encounters everywhere a feeling that gradual resumption of business is under way.

"6. There is a significant tone of finality in expressions on the wage level question. There seems to be a general belief that wages should remain unchanged. This because an increase in wages would be prohibitive on production and construction costs, and a decrease in wages would add complications of a serious character to the readjustment which is now under way.

"7. Building statistics indicate very clearly there is a gradual improvement. Municipal building permits in November last were but 6 per cent. of normal, in December they were 10 per cent., in January 20 per cent., while in February they were from 35 to 40 per cent.

"However, the revival is more marked outside the larger cities, and is especially noticeable in the Middle West. Allowing for the difference in money values, the contracts awarded for construction throughout the country in February, 1919, are 97 per cent. of the five-year average for the same month. Of these February contracts, 91 per cent. were for private projects and 9 per cent. for public. Of the private contracts, 55 per cent. were residential property, 25 per cent. mercantile and 20 per cent. industrial.

"8. It is still difficult to get a realizing sense of the effect of present inflation upon prices of building materials and labor, and to realize that neither have increased in proportion with other commodities or with the cost of living, and yet, it appears, the investing public generally is coming to an understanding of these facts. While other commodities and the cost of living have increased 100 per cent. and more since the beginning of the war, the advance in construction costs on such buildings as do not require steel is only about 48 per cent.; on such buildings as require steel the advance approximates no more than 87 per cent. Construction costs, therefore, in their upward tendency, have not kept pace with other commodities and the cost of living."

A significant development, according to the Department of Labor, is the interest being taken by financial and building interests throughout the country in the problem of financing the unprecedented building activities which are essential to make up the building deficiency growing out of the curtailments in this field during the war. A representative of the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor reports that the Newark, N. J., Board of Trade has appointed a committee to devise ways and means of financing the building of 2500 homes. This finance will be drawn from private sources rather than

from banks, and will be made available on long-time loans to home builders.

This is but a concrete example of the way localities are attacking the problem of financing home building in the United States. Equally interesting and important is the recent bulletin of the savings bank section of the American Bankers Association, in which is discussed and recommended a plan for amortization of mortgage loans. Here again is shown a disposition to depart from conventions of the banking business and devise new ways to meet the new problems in the building field.

Along the same line is the agitation for the Federal Home Loan Bank system, a bill for the establishment of which has been prepared and will be introduced in the next Congress with the backing of the building and loan associations of the country.

Probably there is no better index to present building activities than the building permit tabulation just issued by the Portland Cement Association. The figures, it is stated, are from Bradstreet's and the American Contractor, and the group totals on building permits issued in the month of February are as follows:

Group.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	P. C.
New England.....	\$4,569,000	\$4,704,000	\$2,017,000	\$1,900,000	16
Southeast.....	2,924,000	2,721,000	1,138,000	1,788,000	57
Middle Atlantic.....	9,506,000	8,779,000	4,093,000	4,236,000	52
New York City.....	10,157,000	12,115,000	4,238,000	7,968,000	88
Middle West.....	19,283,000	18,142,000	10,801,000	9,656,000	111
Southern (west of Mississippi).....	184,000	548,000	173,000	120,000	121
Northwest.....	1,422,000	699,000	479,000	588,000	112
Southwest.....	867,000	1,063,000	1,335,000	919,000	131
Rocky Mountain.....	774,000	384,000	231,000	324,000	140
Pacific Coast.....	4,689,000	4,190,000	3,537,000	5,444,000	54
Grand Totals.....	\$54,366,000	\$53,375,000	\$38,242,000	\$32,943,000	117

Figures are quoted in even thousands, and percentage column indicates increasing (*), and decrease (†) over February of 1918.

Unprecedented Shortage of Housing Facilities in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., March 24—[Special].—So acute is the housing scarcity in Birmingham that an appeal is being made to owners and tenants who can spare a room or rooms to be considered of those who have been unable to find living quarters as April 1, the leasing period, approaches. The larger realty companies are being urged to start construction as quickly as possible, and the contractors who are now working on structures are being requested to keep forces active towards completion at the earliest possible moment. An estimate is made that at least 1000 homes could be used in Greater Birmingham and Fairfield. Realty dealers announce that many people are buying homes because they are unable to rent them, and some are purchasing to keep from being requested to relinquish their tenancy.

The Birmingham Realty Co., the largest realty company here, has started work on a number of desirable homes, six at least, in a splendid section of Birmingham, Norwood, and on one or two houses on the South Highlands. Several of the other realty companies are offering suitable vacant lots for home building purposes, and a number of deals are being closed. Hotels willing to accept regular boarders, or those able to make concessions on the regular rates, are filling up rapidly. The hotels have been doing a most phenomenal business now for several months, every hotel, large and small, turning away guests constantly, so that it is not profitable to take in regular roomers save at the straight rate. Rooming-house keepers have advanced their rates in the past few months and are having absolutely no trouble in filling their houses. While many plans are in hand or under consideration, it will be several months before any great progress is made towards relief of the congestion, and for that reason the appeals have been made to house owners who can spare room to take in those unable to find living quarters.

The situation was never before experienced in Birmingham, and is the result of a complete suspension of all building, as desired by the Government. Building artisans are getting work now. Business agents of the carpenters' and other unions assert that there is no need for an influx of workmen in the building line; that the number here will be sufficient for a long time yet.

Plans will be announced shortly for a big department store in the business section of the city. Sentiment is being crystallized for a municipal-county center with a big auditorium included, with possibilities of some action being taken thereon before the end of the year. The City of Birmingham expects to begin dur-

ing the summer on its program of school building, \$2,000,000 to be spent in this direction.

The housing scarcity in city property is no greater than it is in the outlying districts in the industrial section. A large number of houses are going up at Fairfield, these structures being of a better character than usual.

Midvale Steel Co. on the Business Outlook.

In the third annual report of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., that which covers the year 1918 and which is signed by President A. C. Dinkey and Chairman Wm. E. Corey, occurs the following of very pertinent interest at present:

"All business men are agreed as to the desirability of restoring normal conditions as quickly as possible. It is not reasonable to expect that the level of commodity prices in effect at the close of hostilities can be maintained during peace conditions, and that a normal volume of business can be expected on that basis. On the other hand, as a result of this epoch-making war, it is probable that there will be a permanent rise in values, so that we should not expect a return to pre-war levels, either in commodity prices or wage rates.

"As long as business is compelled to carry the burden of the excess profits tax, we cannot expect any material expansion in the nature of new enterprises. Men will not incur the great risks inseparable from such undertakings, unless gains commensurate with the risks involved are also possible. Therefore, we do not anticipate anything in the nature of a boom; but, on the other hand, we believe that the regular every-day needs of the American people, supplemented by such export business as we are able to obtain, will be sufficient to maintain a healthy trade movement until the country is able to work out from under the abnormal tax burden imposed by the war.

"In order to provide for the expansion of our foreign trade and to realize the benefits to be derived from co-operation in this trade with other leading steel companies, as permitted under the provisions of the Webb Act, our company has participated, as a stockholder, in the organization of the Consolidated Steel Corporation, which corporation will hereafter handle practically all of our products sold for export."

It is further stated that to provide a practical means of communication and conference with the employees collectively on all matters pertaining to the relations between them and the company, a plan of representation was approved by the board of directors of the company, and by a committee of workmen elected by all of the employees, and became operative last October. Commenting on this, the report says: "We confidently expect that it will serve to promote the mutual understanding which is so vital to the success of any large enterprise."

Concerning the large production of war material by the company, it is observed "that the shells developed (at the company's works) during the war were superior to any previously known. A British naval officer, after a competitive armor and shell test, in which the famous Haddfield shell was used, characterized those produced at Nicetown as 'epoch-making.' During one test one of the 12-inch shells pierced in succession two pieces of hardened armor, 9 and 13 inches in thickness, without itself suffering injury."

The consolidated statement of income for 1918 shows: Net earnings from operations, \$50,529,012.08; total income, \$52,036,938.64; net income, \$29,208,536.97. After payment of dividends, which were made from the unappropriated surplus of 1917 and also deducting therefrom special depreciation written off plant and property, there was left \$24,511,560.95, which, added to the net income for 1918, made an unappropriated surplus as of December 31, 1918, of \$53,720,097.92, or \$12,258,536.97 more than the unappropriated surplus at the end of 1917. The total assets shown by the balance-sheet are \$286,710,157.64, which includes all property and plant at \$164,695,148.59.

Good Demand for Lumber Despite High Prices.

Jackson, Miss., March 31.—[Special.]—Demand for all grades of lumber is strong, and not only are many new homes planned to be erected during the spring, but repairs to business houses are

general over the State, and a great deal of work is being done on farm buildings.

Lumbermen in this section are of the opinion that their prices cannot be revised downward for some time—in fact, not until marked reductions are made in wages, and this change, they say, cannot be safely made at the present time, when labor unrest is general, without serious consequences.

That lumber did not advance in the same ratio as other building materials is their contention, and that builders in this section are going ahead with their plans regardless of the high prices was stated here by one of the largest lumber dealers in this city.

Lumbermen believe the outlook for the spring and summer season to be splendid.

Wide-Awake Company Getting Good Business by Going Out for It.

An inspiring note of optimism is contained in a letter from Clark Brothers Company, formerly at Belmont, now of Olean, N. Y., in which the statement is made that by hustling methods the company has almost doubled normal business in sawmill equipment. To those manufacturers who are disposed to activity there is food for thought in the Clark Brothers Company letter, which follows:

Clark Brothers Company.

Olean, N. Y., March 29.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

While the tendency of a number of manufacturers in the past two months has been to play a waiting game to see what the market conditions were going to be, and somewhat to the extent of waiting to see what the other fellow was going to do, we have been "making hay while the sun shines," with the result that our company has done nearly twice the ordinary amount of business which we did in pre-war times during the months of February and March, which goes to show that there are quite a number of lumbermen improving their plants by the addition of new equipment, as the following evidence will show:

During the months of February and March we turned out the following equipments:

8' Band mill outfit to the Pacific Lumber Company, Scotia, Cal. A complete front mill equipment for Busk & Daniels, Manila. Six 5' portable band mill outfits to Japan. Complete front mill equipment for the American Thread Company, Milo, Maine. One complete 9' band mill outfit for the Black River Cypress Company, Gable, S. C. Partial sawmill equipment for the Central Timber and Sawmill Company, Bennettsville, S. C.; Brandin Lumber Company, Marianna, Fla.; Evansville Band Mill Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. T. Darnell & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn. New machinery for three mills of the Standard Lumber Company, Live Oak, Fla., composed of band, carriages, edger, rolls, etc. One double band and resaw mill for the W. P. Brown Lumber Company, Fayette, Ala., complete. New equipment for Wheeler & Dusenberry, Endeavor, Pa.

This gives you some idea of the variety of equipments that the lumbermen are purchasing, and are but a few of the most important equipments sold during February and March. We keep on hand at our Olean warehouse a large stock of finished machines, and are therefore making very prompt deliveries on all of our orders. Our future business outlook is specially good.

We have added to our sales force the first of this year Mr. J. W. Baughman and Mr. H. W. Sloan, both men well known in the sawmill trade.

CHAS. F. SWARTZ.

General Sales Manager.

Large Tract of Waterfront Property Purchased for Development in Curtis Bay District, Baltimore.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. has acquired a large tract of land in the Curtis Bay district of Baltimore and plans the digging of a deep-water channel to their property. It is possible that a pier head may be built, and if this is done, it will make feasible later the erection of the buildings necessary for a first-class wholesale lumber yard. The character and number of these new structures will be determined later on.

\$1,500,000 Fireproof Hotel for Florida.



An 18-story hotel is to be built at Alton Beach, opposite Miami, Fla., by Carl G. Fisher of Miami and Indianapolis, at a cost of about \$1,500,000. Price & McLanahan, Bellevue Court Building, Philadelphia, are the architects, and Mr. Fisher advises the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that they expect to be ready to award the contracts this fall.

Going Ahead With Building Plans.

Dallas, Tex., March 26.—[Special.]—Many of those who have been holding back on their building plans in this part of the State because they hoped for a decline in building materials are getting ready to go ahead. Typical of this spirit was the action of the citizens of Cleburne a few days ago in forming a hotel company to put up a \$200,000 hotel. Seventy thousand dollars of the stock was sold within 24 hours from the time the plan was launched.

\$5,000,000 Ore Railroad for Steel Plant.

Construction of a gravity railroad to cost about \$5,000,000 is planned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. of the United States Steel Corporation, according to a report from Birmingham, Ala. It is designed to connect the Red Mountain ore mines near Ishkooda with the Ensley plant near Fairfield. Work is begun on Red Mountain. Huge steel piers will support the road.

Hotel Ansley, Atlanta, Ga., Will Double Present Capacity.

Construction on a \$2,000,000 addition to Hotel Ansley, Atlanta will begin at an early date, creating a hotel property worth \$4,000,000 or more. There will be one large lobby and 800 bedrooms, double the present capacity. E. L. Potter is managing director of the Ansley, and Asa G. Candler, Jr., the lessor.

Norfolk's New Monticello Fine Type of Modern Hotel.

"This is a hotel after my own heart," exclaimed Charles Consolvo, manager of the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, when the new Monticello Hotel was opened in this city recently, and it is fair to say that the magnificent Monticello may well be considered a hotel after any man's heart, for it is most attractive and luxurious.

The old Monticello was burned on January 1, 1918; the present hotel is a reconstruction and improvement. From the ashes of the old Monticello has risen a modern structure which compares favorably with any of the large hotels in the metropolitan cities of the East.

There are three leading features of metropolitan character in the new Monticello. They are the lobby, the dining-room and the ballroom. The lobby is a tropical garden ablaze with tinted lights and beautified with works of art. Two bronze torches seven feet in height stand at the entrance. Thousands of other lights illumine the hotel and burn with soft radiance night and day. The color scheme is a background of soft cream color, relieved by touches of old rose, blue and gold.

On every arch and column and on every important piece of furniture and decoration in the Monticello appears the Jefferson coat-of-arms with the helmet crest. The leopards and the golden lozenges are wrought in blue, cream and gold on a scarlet background.

The ballroom and its adjoining lounging rooms occupy the western wing of the Monticello, the ceiling being very high because of the removal of the flooring between the seventh and eighth floors. This gives the ballroom a height of two floors. Against a background of pale green there are lines of gold and latticed arches. Ornate French windows in keeping with the ballroom open on a balcony that overlooks the city.

The dining-room occupies the fifth and sixth floors, being also two stories deep, and is another striking feature of the Monticello. The decorations here are somewhat more severe but none the less artistic, the color scheme of the dining-room harmonizing with that of the lobby, being in cream, old rose and gold.

The architects of the Monticello are Peebles & Ferguson of



NEW MONTICELLO HOTEL, NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, and the hotel is considered a real monument to their genius.

Among the contractors engaged in the construction of the Monticello were the following:

General Contractors—Mellon-Stuart Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Plumbing and Heating—W. G. Cornell Company, Cleveland, O. Electric Work (Wiring and Fixtures)—J. Livingston & Co., New York, N. Y. Elevators—Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, Va. Kitchen Outfit—

E. Elmo Billups, Norfolk, Va.; represents Ransom-Barton Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and C. V. Hill & Co., Trenton, N. J. Coils—Central Construction & Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Bricks—Hydraulic-Press Brick Co., Washington, D. C.; G. S. Friebe, agent, Norfolk, Va. Stone—Consolve & Overmyer, Norfolk, Va. Millwork—Hyde-Murphy Company, Ridgway, Pa.; Wilson Cabinet Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sheet Metal and Cornice—Bohn Roofing Co., Norfolk, Va.; Odend'hal-Monks Corporation, Norfolk, Va. Tile—American Mosaic & Tile Co., Louisville, Ky. Painting and Decorating—H. Chambers & Co., Baltimore, Md. Plastering—McNulty Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. Iron Work—Richmond Structural Steel Co., Richmond, Va. Ornamental Iron—Hecla Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Norfolk Iron and Wire Works, Norfolk, Va. Elevator Doors—The W. S. Tyler Company, New York, N. Y. Kitchen Floors—The Marbleloid Company, New York, N. Y. Office Enclosures—E. L. Myers, Norfolk, Va. Leaded Glass—Bunce Art Glass Co., Richmond, Va.

Peanut Industry Stimulated by Growing Recognition of Peanut Oil Value.

Richmond, Va., March 29—[Special.]—Development of the peanut industry on a still larger scale is promised in the Virginia region this spring, according to the announcement of leading growers. The primary cause for this increase is attributed to the fact that many of the growers have recently become aware of the possibilities in peanut oil. Figures announced by leading chemists indicate that the peanut is rich in vegetable oils, being only exceeded by cottonseed and linseed oil. Virginia ranked third in production in 1917.

Although there has been dissension on the part of the growers as to prevailing market prices, legislation is expected by the coming Congress that will make peanut raising in America more profitable through protective measures which will prevent the wholesale importation of peanuts from Japan.

The oil industry in connection with peanut growing promises to add vast possibilities for the Virginia and North Carolina growers.

Increased Mohair Clip in Texas.

San Angelo, Tex., March 29—[Special.]—Large quantities of mohair of the spring clip are being concentrated here. It is expected that the total amount of the product to be placed in storage in San Angelo when the spring shearing season is ended will be more than 300,000 pounds. The grade of mohair this spring is better than last year, due to improved range conditions for the Angora goats. The industry promises to show a big increase, as many ranchmen are putting in flocks of Angora goats in combination with cattle grazing. Besides the concentration of mohair here, large quantities of the product are being stored at Menard, Kerrville, Llano and Del Rio. It is expected that the clip of Texas will be much larger than last year.

A Big Paint Factory.

According to the Savannah News, the paint factory in that city of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. made total sales last year of \$3,000,000, as compared with \$98,000 in 1918, the year in which the factory was started. At that time the factory was a small building only 28x40 feet. It is now an immense concrete and brick structure with a frontage of 300 feet on the Savannah River, which is an interesting illustration of the rapidity with which many industries of the South are developing.

Contract Let for Ohio River Lock and Dam.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 1—[Special.]—The National Contract Co. of Evansville, Ind., is to build Lock and Dam No. 30, costing \$636,446.39, on the Ohio River, three miles below Greenup, Ky. The work, which must be completed within two years, will be started this month. The Dravo Construction Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the next highest bidder.

Annual Meeting of Cotton Men.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held in New York on April 23, 24 and 25 at the Biltmore Hotel. Addresses will be made on various phases of the cotton industry by William B. Thompson of New Orleans, Prof. Adolph C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board, Allen Walker of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York; Henry P. Kimball of Boston, O. P. Austin of the National City Bank, New York, and other speakers of prominence.

Large Corporations Giving Broad-Minded Consideration to Housing Facilities for Workmen.

That the acute shortage in housing facilities throughout the country is not being overlooked by industries in these communities which are most affected is borne out by announcements made by a number of leading manufacturing and industrial organizations and by projects that are already well under way or in contemplation.

At Elizabeth, N. J., the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has an option on 30 acres of desirable property convenient to their refinery, and it is proposed to subdivide this tract into lots of ample size for sale to employees who have been with the company for more than one year. A fund of \$500,000 has been set aside to finance the project, and this will be loaned to employees at 5 per cent. It is expected that the individual investment will be from \$3000 to \$5000, and after a moderate initial payment any employee who desires to erect and own his home will be permitted to pay for it on easy installments. An unusual feature of the plan, and one which should make it more attractive than the ordinary industrial development, is the fact that the householder can select the type of residence that appeals to his own individuality. The company expects no profit from the project, of course, and the entire plan will be under the control of a joint committee from the company and the employees, who will arrange for certain building restrictions and other essentials to preserve the residential and distinctive character of the community.

The Studebaker Corporation of South Bend, Ind., have planned a program of expansion which is expected to double the industrial population of that city and call for 4000 new houses at a probable cost of \$9,000,000. Ultimately 12,000 or more additional employees will be needed, and the housing plans for these new workers take into consideration the building of a large number of artistic modern homes varying from four to seven rooms each. These will be located in healthy, attractive neighborhoods, with park environment and according to principles which have characterized housing undertakings by the United States Government in carrying out its war program. The development is expected to be a credit to the city in every respect.

Another development of importance may be found at Bridgeport, Conn., where the Remington Company has set a high standard in the 700 houses which have already been built there under careful architectural plans and with arrangements calculated to make the employee comfortable and contented. Particular attention has been paid to the maintenance of cordial relations between landlord and tenant.

Dodge Brothers of Detroit have a home-building project for Niles, Mich., which provides for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 under the direction of a municipal agent appointed by the City Council. The plan contemplates the loan of a sum of money equal to approximately two-thirds the cost of the house to be built.

Inadequate housing facilities work great hardship in highly congested communities and are a primary cause of the constant shifting of labor and the difficulty every industrial establishment experiences in holding skilled workers and preventing their leaving for other sections at the first rumor of better conditions or higher wages.

Throughout the South and over the whole country the war imposed limitations on building, on construction work and expansion which render the crowded conditions of the present time inevitable. Reports from practically every large Southern city indicate the existence of a shortage of houses equaled only by the dearth of suitable hotel and apartment accommodations. The example set by these progressive Northern cities and industries should be a strong stimulus to Southern industrial leaders to undertake at once a broad and comprehensive plan of development that would provide not alone for their present and future population, but furnish housing facilities that would attract labor from those localities which are not so farsighted. It is a problem of increasing importance as business continues to approach normal, and every Southern city and town should take stock of its resources and facilities, whether adequate or inadequate, with a view to provision for the future, when competitive conditions will prevail and when each community must make an even greater effort to develop along sound and permanent lines.

Cotton Bears Responsible for Southern Illiteracy

ECONOMIC AND MORAL REASONS WHY THE SOUTH SHOULD RECEIVE A PROFITABLE PRICE FOR COTTON.

In reply to several urgent requests to address a cotton conference at Columbia, S. C., the editor of the *Manufacturers Record*, in stating his inability to do so, expressed his views on the cotton situation as follows:

Daytona, Fla., March 27, 1919.

Mr. J. S. Wannamaker,

Chairman, South Carolina Cotton Association,
St. Matthews, S. C.:

Dear Sir—As I wired you in response to your telegram, I greatly regret that it will not be possible for me to accept the invitation to deliver an address at your coming meeting on April 3.

I am in hearty sympathy with the effort that is being made to secure higher prices for cotton. As I have repeatedly said, every man, whatever his business or wherever he may live, North or South, who seeks to break down the price of cotton to a figure which will not give a fair margin of profit to the grower after the grower has paid a good living wage to the farm laborer is, to the extent of his ability, forging the chains of economic slavery and poverty around the cotton industry.

I have often heard leading cotton manufacturers of New England, who are generally charged with trying to beat down the price of cotton, say that they are perfectly willing to pay a good, fair price, provided they could have a fairly uniform price from year to year. The wild fluctuation in the price of cotton makes the cotton manufacturing business exceedingly dangerous, because the cotton manufacturer never knows what may be the sudden and great changes in the price of his raw material. This makes his business something of a gamble. I know of no other manufacturing business subject to such serious vicissitudes in rapid fluctuations in raw materials as the cotton manufacturer has to meet. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that these very fluctuations practically compel the cotton manufacturer, wherever he may be located, to desire low prices for the raw material, because the fluctuations then do not count so heavily against his production costs.

If any way could be devised to stabilize the price of cotton so that the fluctuations would not be so wild, I believe that the great majority of cotton manufacturers everywhere would be entirely satisfied with a price which would yield a good profit to the grower. The wild fluctuations to which the cotton trade has always been subject have, in effect, practically compelled manufacturers to be bears in their desire for a low price. This is not because they seek to impoverish the cotton grower, but because when prices are high the wide fluctuations endanger the very financial life of many mills.

A fair degree of stability by the establishment of warehouses is one of the prime essentials in bringing about better conditions in the cotton industry. These warehouses should be able to issue receipts, or certificates, which would be good at any bank in America, for there is no other agricultural product comparable to cotton as a basis for safe banking. Cotton does not deteriorate in quality even when kept for years. In this respect it is unlike wheat or corn or other agricultural products.

Unfortunately there have been in the South, as well as in other sections, many cotton speculators who care nothing for the welfare of the grower and who are only concerned as to their individual profit in trading in cotton. Long accustomed to the low wages on the farms of the South, these speculators, and many others who have not understood the situation, have been entirely content to see farm wages continue at what has been an almost starvation basis. Neither the white nor the negro tenant, nor the laborer on the farm in the South, has ever had a fair living price for his work. And this has necessarily meant that the land owner, whether he produces the cotton himself or rents out his land, has never had a fair profit on his investment.

This crop should rightfully bring to the South a far larger profit than wheat or corn should bring to the Western farmer, because the South has far more of a monopoly in cotton growing than the West has in wheat or corn. The conditions which have prevailed since 1865 have, however, constantly burdened the cotton-growing interests of the South, and the struggle to get a living

wage for the farm laborer and a fair profit for the land owner has never been intelligently and persistently carried out. We have had many spasmodic attempts to get higher prices for cotton, but these have been short-lived, and whenever the South has seen what looked like daylight in the raising of cotton, and a profit to the grower, it has dropped the campaign for better handling methods and thus permitted the industry to sink back into its former chaotic condition.

In taking up this question very seriously again, as the South is doing, it is important that the entire cotton-handling system should be changed. The present method of shipping cotton from the gin to a central compress is wasteful in the extreme. It wastes car space, it adds to the cost of the cotton in reaching the consumer, and it burdens the grower with unnecessary expenses, and never should have been permitted to continue to the present time.

Improved baling of cotton should be devised. American cotton is more barbarously baled and handled than any other cotton produced in the world. It is a lamentable fact that even in India and Egypt the cotton-baling and cotton-handling methods are far and away above the methods used in the South.

We have made practically no material progress in handling the cotton trade in the last 100 years, while the handling of every other product in the world has been revolutionized. After the close of the Civil War money lenders fastened upon the cotton interests of the South the curse of the all-cotton system by lending money freely to cotton growers even in advance of the seed being put into the ground, and yet refusing to lend money on any other crop. Connected with this a large proportion of these money lenders were interested in supplying foodstuffs and feedstuffs to the cotton growers, and thus they were doubly interested in forcing the South to grow cotton and in keeping it from growing its own foodstuffs. In this way they could lend money to the cotton grower at an enormous rate of interest and compel him to depend upon them for foodstuffs and feedstuffs, which were sold at an exorbitant profit as compared with cotton prices.

With such a system of slavery tied around the cotton-growing interests, a slavery which in effect was almost as bad as the slavery of the negro, it was for many years well-nigh impossible for the South to turn to the conditions existing prior to 1860, in which a very large proportion of this section was self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs through a well-rounded agricultural development.

The production of cotton, which should be an exceedingly profitable business for the South, has for 100 years proved a curse to this section. It tied the South to negro slavery from the beginning of the cotton industry until 1860, and after 1865 it tied the entire farm interests to the slavery of cotton, which it has been well-nigh impossible to break.

I believe that the South should so organize its cotton industry that it will be able to pay a good living wage to every farm hand, and provide for these hands comfortable homes in place of the almost uninhabitable huts in which many of them now live. This is the primary step toward the upbuilding and the betterment of the moral, educational and financial condition of whites and blacks alike, who, as tenant farmers or as farm laborers, have had to bear the burden of raising cotton through the help of their wives and children and sell it at a price which gave them only a bare existence. The world must be educated to these facts. It must be made to know that the criticisms aimed at the illiteracy in the South should be aimed at every cotton buyer, wherever he may be located, who has sought to hold down the price of cotton, for the cotton bear is responsible for the South's illiteracy, and the impoverishment of its poorer classes, and for its inability to maintain adequate educational facilities. The cotton bear has done infinitely more harm to civilization than the slave owner of olden days was ever guilty of doing. If we can thus thoroughly impress upon the people of the North and West and upon everybody in the South that low-priced cotton means continued illiteracy, continued poverty, a poverty as galling as was slavery to the negro,

there will come a revulsion of public sentiment, and people everywhere will begin to recognize that he who has sought to beat down the price of cotton has sought to enslave the body and souls of millions of people.

This is a part of the fight that the South must make to bring about a better understanding of the meaning of low-priced cotton. It must in this fight present the moral side of the situation and its influence upon national life to the people of New England and to the people of the West.

The South has tried to cultivate too much cotton land. It needs to reduce its acreage and at the same time intensify the fertility and the cultivation of this smaller acreage. There is far more profit in a large yield on a small acreage than there is in a small yield on a big acreage.

Primarily, the South should turn to the ante-bellum conditions of raising its own food and its feedstuffs, and the land given to grain and other crops should likewise be intensively fertilized and cultivated. I believe it would be possible to produce under this system almost as much as the South now produces of all farm products, using only one-half of the acreage that is at present under cultivation.

Trusting that out of the present cotton agitation there will come an entirely new era in cotton growing and cotton handling and the financial and educational benefit of every cotton farm laborer, whether he be white or black, I am

Very truly yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,

Editor.

Government's Move to Promote Foreign Trade.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, April 2.

The War Finance Corporation announces that sums up to \$50,000,000 will be lent to responsible firms, corporations or individuals to enable them to finance long-term credits abroad. The formulation of rules and regulations under which this program can be carried out is under way. A booklet will be issued showing prospective borrowers the technical method of proceeding.

It is expected that the facilities of the Corporation will be utilized for the most part by manufacturers who have grouped themselves into export organizations under the provisions of the Webb-Penrose law. More than 80 such groups have already been formed, representing almost every large industry in America, from textiles to lumber.

It is proposed to charge 5% per cent. interest on advances.

Under the recent Bond Act the War Finance Corporation becomes virtually a bank for the promotion of foreign trade. It is provided with a revolving fund of \$1,000,000,000, and its initial activities are limited to one year after the proclamation of peace, with five years thereafter in which to wind up its business.

Although the purpose of the Corporation is said to be to finance American export trade, it is essentially an institution to provide foreigners with the means to buy. There is no question about the needs of Europe. Every country there requires goods which it can get in the United States and nowhere else. But they have no money. The average American producer cannot, on the other hand, undertake to sell his goods on three or four years' time. He would go bankrupt in the process. What the War Finance Corporation will do is to discount the obligations of the foreigners, thus giving the American exporter cash for his shipments and carrying the paper of the foreigner for whatever period of time is necessary.

There has been much gossip about the kind of collateral the Corporation will accept. It is going to accept virtually any kind of collateral that an ordinary bank would accept, with the difference that it can give longer terms.

"Take Poland," said an officer of the Corporation. "It will unquestionably issue bonds to give the new Government a start. Now, Poland requires large quantities of all sorts of goods. She will want to pay for them with her bonds, and that is the only way she could pay for them. The Corporation will undoubtedly accept such bonds as collateral. Again, if a cotton exporter is able to show bona-fide contracts with a French manufacturer, the Corporation will advance cash on the bills

of lading, or will even discount drafts on that French manufacturer, in some cases, and renew these at intervals until the French producer has had time to change the raw cotton into finished forms and sell it. An initial advance of \$1,000,000 in such a case may well do the work of \$5,000,000 before the debt is paid."

While the Corporation, therefore, will really be financing the foreigner, it will indirectly, of course, be financing the American producer also, enabling him to get cash for sales that really involve long credit terms.

Working in collaboration with the War Finance Corporation will be "the co-ordinating committee on foreign trade," announced this week by the State Department. This committee is not, as is generally supposed, a subsidiary of the War Finance Corporation. It is purely an advisory committee.

Repeatedly situations have been referred to the State Department by some other department, and the State Department has rendered a decision only to discover that a third department was vitally interested and should have been consulted. The new committee is virtually a clearing-house for trade decisions. It has representation from all the Government agencies that can possibly be interested in foreign trade. Each of these agencies, therefore, will have a voice before a final decision on any important matter is reached. It is, in fact, a co-ordinating committee. It will give valuable advice to the War Finance Corporation. It will also undertake studies abroad and be in effect an expert advisory board on foreign trade. It has been referred to as an Industrial Cabinet, but it is not that. One function of the committee will be to recommend trade routes on which the Shipping Board should put ships.

The impression in Washington is that the Government has made far more progress in its plans for promoting and encouraging foreign trade than it has in determining a domestic reconstruction program. Reports from all over the world indicate that American commercial agents are on the job, and London newspapers have recently been carrying articles to show that Great Britain will have to be wide awake if she is to compete successfully in the markets of the world with the United States. Such publications are, of course, intended primarily to stir British commercial interests to greater efforts, but there is much truth in them, nevertheless.

Conditions on Mexican Border to Be Discussed by Officials.

Austin, Tex., March 27.—[Special.]—Governor W. P. Hobby will hold a conference with the Governors of three States of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande, at Laredo on April 7. All preliminary arrangements for the proposed meeting have been made. The length of the proposed conference will depend on the length of time required to dispose of the several important subjects that are to be brought up. The Mexican Governors who have accepted invitations to attend are Governor Andres Ozuna of Tamaulipas, Governor Nicerfo Zambrano of Nuevo Leon and Governor Gustavo Mireles of Coahuila.

It is stated by Governor Hobby that every phase of the border situation will be discussed at the meeting. Removal of the present passport regulations so that travel between the two countries may be freer will probably be urged by the adoption of a resolution which will be submitted to the Department of State at Washington. The best methods of dealing with banditry conditions along the Rio Grande will also receive consideration. On the Mexico side of the lower border much progress has been made during the last several weeks in running down outlaws. Many captured bandits have been summarily executed by the Mexican authorities.

For some time difficulty has been met with by the Governors of Texas in obtaining the extradition of criminals who may have fled from Texas into Mexico. Under the existing treaty between the United States and Mexico the Governors of the border States of the two countries may grant applications for such extraditions. The Governors of some of the Mexican border States, however, have been refusing to recognize the extradition warrants of the chief executive of Texas, claiming that such warrants should go through the State Department. This matter may also be discussed at the coming conference.

Texas Cotton Growers Denounce Baruch as Enemy of Southern Crop

[The biggest fight ever made by cotton producers is now on. It affects every business interest in this country and abroad, for cotton is a world crop of tremendous world influence in trade, commerce, finance and politics. The cotton situation may mean a great political upheaval if the South becomes convinced that any Administration officials are playing false with the growers. Texas is so stirred up on the subject that the Farm and Ranch, a leading Texas farm paper, sent Hon. E. G. Senter to Washington to study the situation with special reference to the activities of Mr. Bernard Baruch. His report is as follows.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

HON. E. G. SENTER in Farm and Ranch.

The time has come for plain speaking. The big question now hanging in the balance which affects directly every man, woman and child in the cotton States is not whether the inhabitants of Bessarabia shall be free, but whether the citizen of Texas shall be free.

There is no freedom where the principal industry of one section is subjected to the absolute control of vultures somewhere else which feed and fatten upon it, and fix the terms upon which it may live.

There is a battle royal on today, and every artifice that money, power and diplomacy can employ is being used to deceive and mislead those whose vital interests are at stake to fight against themselves.

The English spinner wants cotton, but he wants it dirt cheap.

The American spinner wants cotton and he wants it dirt cheap.

The financial power of Europe is hitched by an inseparable cord of the spinners of Europe.

The dominant financial powers of New York city and the Atlantic slope are tied by wisps of invisible steel to the American cotton manufacturers.

Every great financial influence outside the cotton States is arrayed upon the bear side of the cotton market.

Every European State has thrown the full weight of its financial and political power into the scale to help the cotton bears.

This is a condition known to every man who has access to the facts.

The world is being regaled with ornate stories which tell of plans to establish perpetual peace. But it hears nothing about the plans to control trade and commerce. These things are kept behind the screen. In the meantime the bear fight goes on against cotton.

And where does our Government stand?

Ask Mr. Bernard Baruch. As far as cotton is concerned, he is the Government. There have been many powers since time began, but no power ever existed before which exercised as complete mastery over all the business affairs of the universe as has been concentrated in this one personage. Let me introduce him to the readers of Farm and Ranch.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is Mr. Bernard Baruch, one of the most successful cotton and stock operators who ever hit "the street," also one of the most urbane. A man who never lost his head, his temper, or a bet. He is a wizard and a wonder. I can find no record in history of any other man who could say to the waves of commerce, "be still," and they were still, or "be alive," and they awoke to action. His headquarters at present are in Washington. He is the law giver for the War Trade Board, the War Industries Board and all other Governmental boards which have much to do with making the wheels go round. When he is at home he is in New York, and he sometimes shakes things up on "the street." Also, he shakes things down—for B. B. and his friends. When he gets real busy—the small fry become mere pikers. Among the things for which he is noted is generosity. Common repute says that after the election of 1916 there was quite a deficit in the treasury of the Democratic campaign fund, and Mr. Baruch wiped it out with his personal check. This is gossip. Mr. Baruch knows, of course, whether it is true. And if it is not correct, the rumor ought to be silenced.

When cotton was heading for 40 cents per pound last year the manufacturers and bankers of the East—plus all the powers of Europe—grew indignant. True it was that Mr. Baruch's board had fixed a Government price upon cotton products that would

have justified a price of 60 cents per pound for raw cotton. Other Government boards had fixed wages for labor of various kinds which called for a price upon cotton of \$1 per pound in order to give the women and children of the South who work in the cotton patch wages equivalent to those paid under the Government scale to the immigrants from Europe who comprise the principal part of the laborers in the mines and factories of the Atlantic slope. But this was a different story. The powers that be in the industrial world said that cotton must go down, not up, and to Mr. Baruch they went with their complaint.

Then began the agitation for a Government price upon cotton. The date was made for a price of 25 cents, and the public was artfully prepared for the program. The editorial pages of the metropolitan press (principally controlled, as shown by the Kointa letter, by interests more closely identified with London than with America) rang with attacks upon the cotton producers, who were classed with the "profiteers." Every other staple product had been harnessed with a fixed Government price—why not cotton? Thus shouted the factories and their hirelings. Announcements said to be official were given out to the effect that the Government was planning to fix a price upon cotton, and that that price would be 25 cents.

Then the bears got busy and began to hammer on the cotton market.

Then the commissioners of agriculture of the several cotton States got busy; also the officials of the Farmers Union in these States. Together they hurried to Washington and solicited an audience with the President. After waiting around for awhile, through the aid of Southern Senators they got an audience. The audience room was the private office of Mr. Bernard Baruch. After waiting there about an hour and chatting about the weather, they were greeted by Mr. Baruch, who appeared upon the scene, moving in haste and clad in a business suit of ordinary gray, and a beaming smile that reached from the tip of one ear to the extremity of the other ear. The first thing he did was to ring for a page and call for cigars. When they came he took the box out of the hands of the boy and personally passed it around among the delegates.

He explained that they needn't hesitate to smoke; that he, not the government, paid for those cigars. He also shook hands with every man present, and declared, with visible emotion, that his forbears had been hitched up with the cotton patch, had toiled and suffered in it, and that both tradition and experience had taught him that the cotton producer never got what was fairly coming to him. Then everybody was happy and expectant.

Parenthetically, it should be remarked that Mr. Baruch missed his calling when he went to New York and tackled "the street." No matter how many millions he may make there, he will never enjoy the sense of triumph that would be his if he will go upon the stage and play "Mulberry Sellers," "Widow Bedott," or something of that sort.

When the cigars were all lighted and good fellowship reigned from pole to pole, Mr. Baruch imparted the information that he had just come from the White House, and was authorized to speak for the President, who was too busy to speak for himself.

The representatives of cotton, several of whom were officials of their States, presented their case. They asked no favors of the Government—although the Government was then scattering its favors with a prodigal hand among all or most of the big industries of the East. All they asked was that the Government would take its hands off cotton and leave it alone—to work out

its own salvation. They pointed to the fact that there was no law which authorized the Government to fix a Government price; it would be a palpable and flagrant usurpation of power.

Mr. Baruch listened with neatness and dispatch. Among his numerous accomplishments must be listed that of being a good listener. Whatever he does, Baruch does well; that is to say, he does it artistically. If he ever attempts grand opera, good-bye Caruso.

The net result of this audience was that the cotton producers were passed on the Page committee.

In the meantime the bears hammered and hammered away on the cotton market.

When cotton went below 30 cents the Page committee granted the cotton producers another hearing and graciously told them it had been decided not to make a price—unless cotton went too high or too low.

And the bears continued to pound and pound away on the cotton market.

And the financial and industrial journals of New York and the East recorded with great gusto the achievement of Mr. Baruch's board in coming to the rescue and preventing cotton from getting beyond their control and running to 40 cents. Only in Texas did the daily press take vigilant care to avoid any reference to this highly interesting and somewhat important fact.

The existence of a state of war furnished a seeming reason for the failure to find boats for cotton exports, although Mr. Hurley, head of the shipping board, assured the representatives of cotton that there was no lack of transportation facilities to supply the allied and neutral countries with all the cotton they needed.

The war came to an actual end, and still Mr. Baruch's board kept an iron grip on cotton.

And the bears continued to hammer and hammer away on the cotton market.

And still Mr. Baruch's boards say cotton shall not move freely.

And in every nook and corner today of Wall and Broad streets, New York, the question on every tongue is, how much longer will the farmers of the South, reinforced as they are by the bankers and the merchants of the South—all, thank God, for once standing solidly together, like a stone wall—hold out against the opposing forces, which include all of the spinners of the world, plus all the power of Europe and Asia, plus all the banking powers of the East, plus all of Mr. Baruch's boards.

If a breach can be made in that wall, the forces opposed to cotton will rush in like an avalanche; cotton will go down, hundreds and thousands of people in the South will be ruined, and hundreds of cotton gamblers in the East and in Europe will add greatly to their riches. Also the spinners will be enabled to cut several juicy melons when next dividend day rolls around.

But that is not all. If the producer wins now he wins for good, and cotton is free—free to seek an open market in an open sea; free to endow the toiler in the field with a just share of the proceeds of his own labor. If, however, the European combine—reinforced by Mr. Baruch's boards—shall win this battle, the fellahin who toil in the fields along the Nile, and the fellahin who toil in Van county, Texas, will share and share alike a common fate. Each may fret and groan under his burden, but each will struggle in vain. His mission and the mission of his children and their children and their children's children will be to produce and sell as much cotton as possible at the least possible cost, to the spinners, to the end that a very few and very wise patriots who delight to serve their country at \$1 per year may not perish from the earth, or from the recollection of men.

Truly it is a battle royal, and one which calls upon every man in the cotton-producing States to show his colors.

For the benefit of one and all, I declare my conviction that the President does not know what has been going on in many of the departments and bureaus at Washington, and that he ought not to be held responsible for many things that will sooner or later arouse the intense indignation of the whole American people. Every well-informed man knows that a storm is brewing, and that it will break when the calcium is turned in full force upon all the proceedings of the jumped-up bureaus and boards that were hurriedly organized at Washington to help "win the war." The Republicans are awaiting the opportunity, and more than half of the Democratic Senators will energetically assist to throw on the light. The Senate took orders during

the war, but it chafed under the collar. Now it is emancipated.

The policy of this Government of ours, directed by Mr. Bernard Baruch and his associates, has cost the cotton producers of Texas more than \$200,000,000 within the last 12 months. If it shall be persisted in, the result will be to make the cotton growers of this country mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the manufacturing districts of the East and of Europe forever and forever.

As I said to the Texas Legislature, I am for war upon that policy, and believe that it should be a fight to a finish, no matter what complications, political or otherwise, may result. Henceforward I refuse to support their game merely for the sake of being permitted to play in their back yard. If that be treason, make the most of it.

Since the above was written, the following cable dispatch has been received from Paris, referring to the proceedings of the peace council:

"Announcement is made that the economic drafting committee has completed its work upon which the peace treaty will rest, in so far as the world economic relations are concerned. Bernard Baruch is the American member of this committee, and he is to be appointed a member of the final committee which will define the principles of an economic settlement which will go to the supreme economic council."

In other words, Bernard Baruch, king of Wall street operators, whose absolute voice, speaking in the name of the Government, drove down the price of cotton from 38 to 30 cents within a few days, and whose policy would make the Southern States dependent provinces, is now writing the terms of "an economic settlement" which is expected to establish for all the years to come the basis for the commercial relations between this and foreign countries, and to provide regulations for the disposition of all export cotton. Mr. Baruch, who believed that 25 cents per pound was sufficient for the producers of cotton, and that the manufacturer should have the price for his products which fairly called for 25 cents for raw cotton, is now making terms with Europe for the marketing of all the cotton we shall be permitted to sell abroad.

What have the cotton producers of the South, who have had a splendid opportunity to get well acquainted with Mr. Baruch, to say to that?

Gasoline Production and Export Tremendously Increased by War.

Washington, D. C., March 25—[Special.]—According to the statement of Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, the production of gasoline in 1916, before the United States entered the war, was a little short of 50,000,000 barrels. In 1917, when war activity was accelerated by the entry of the United States, the production of gasoline had increased to nearly 68,000,000 barrels, an increase of more than 50,000 barrels a day.

It was thought by many that this must be the peak of American patriotic effort, but in 1918, when the war had assumed even greater proportions, the production of gasoline was over 85,000,000 barrels, an increase for the year of more than 17,000,000 barrels. The daily increase for this year over the record-breaking year of 1917 was about 47,000 barrels for each of the 365 days, or almost as much more as the increase of the previous year.

How this country sent an ever-increasing flood of this gasoline to the allies and to friendly countries is seen in the export figures. In 1916 there were 8,473,102 barrels of gasoline sent abroad. In 1917 this amount had increased to 9,901,877 barrels, an increase of about 4000 barrels a day. In 1918 these exports had reached a total of 13,312,508 barrels, an increase of nearly 10,000 barrels a day over the year 1917.

It is the opinion of Mr. Manning that no single industry in this country of so important a nature ever before made such a showing in a single year.

Motor Truck Freight Line.

A report from Houston, Tex., says that a motor truck freight transportation line has been established between that city and Beaumont and Port Arthur, four six-ton trucks being operated. Headquarters are at Beaumont, where J. A. Rizer, president and general manager, has his office, C. M. Bealmer, assistant general manager, having the Houston office. Daily service is proposed.

A Remarkable Situation in France

[A careful analysis of the situation in Europe as he sees it is presented in the New York Tribune by one of its Paris correspondents. When taken in connection with many statements by other correspondents supposed to represent President Wilson as to a "peace without humiliation to Germany" and a "healing peace" for Germany, it necessarily brings to mind a speech by President Wilson before we entered the war, in which referring to the great struggle in Europe he said:

"* * * They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory.

"* * * Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.

"Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit."

At that time Mr. Wilson was practically putting the hell-born crimes of Germany's war on the same plane as the struggle of the Allies to save themselves and civilization. We hope he is not now of the same frame of mind to the smallest extent, but we wish he were more outspoken in denouncing Germany's crimes and demanding Germany's punishment. In the light of this situation an extract from the dispatch of the Tribune's correspondent becomes doubly interesting.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

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Paris, March 24.

The differences between Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson, which continue effectually to bar the way to a quick peace, are various in nature and importance.

A partial list of the matters upon which there are wide divergencies of opinion should enable Americans to judge for themselves the logic and spirit of the arguments which are being projected in Paris, and their effect upon a satisfactory and enduring peace.

First. The President refuses to approve the new armistice terms, to which all but the American delegation had adhered prior to Mr. Wilson's return from America. He is understood to object to the internationalization of the Kiel Canal; to the destruction of the Helgoland defenses, and to the retention of German cables.

Second. The Americans desire to feed the Germans immediately, contending since the Germans themselves are unable to do this Bolshevism will otherwise sweep the country. O. G. Villard is the latest arrival from Germany to bring to the American delegation corroboration of this assumption, but the French are willing to take a chance with this potential calamity and still object to any monetary payments by Germany for food, contending that the first settlements should be those of reparation. In this connection it is the opinion of many independent American observers that if the President had not come to France to fight for his "fourteen points" he would not have found such opposition rallied against him. He is now fairly definitely regarded in responsible French circles as unsympathetic to the French interests, France finding herself in a measure between him and the Germans.

Several of the President's agents, having been men who professed "liberal" views during the war, have not missed the opportunity since arriving here of warning the correspondents against the French. This fact is known to French statesmen, and it indubitably is established in their minds as one of the reasons for the general American attitude of criticism and irritation toward them.

Third. The Americans wish to provide for an early inclusion of Germany in the League of Nations, which causes an actual revulsion of feeling in the heart of the average Frenchman. The French repeatedly have asked President Wilson to visit the devastated areas from which factory machinery was carried off to the German mills and is now being operated, while the French mills were so effectually destroyed that they will be unable to resume competition with Germany for years. The Americans on the committee dealing with this matter are reported to object to the return by Germany of French machinery.

Fourth. An important subject of difference pivots upon the erstwhile objections by the American delegation of interference in Russian affairs, while the French, Italian and several British statesmen deem it essential, contending there can be no peace in Europe until a stable government is established in Russia. It is the opinion of one man high in the councils of the American representation that Russia presents an insoluble problem and that no allied intervention can prevent a natural acquisition by German organization of the wealth that in the future will come out of Germany's disorganized neighbor.

Fifth. That there is disagreement based upon reparation is an

interesting point which throws a curious light upon the diplomacy now being conducted in Paris. On Christmas day, in addressing the American troops at Chaumont, President Wilson said he found himself in complete accord with the other leaders. The following week Lloyd George gave assurances that his beliefs were parallel to those of Mr. Wilson. It was learned one week later that they agreed not as to an entire program, but principally upon the decision that Germany should be required to pay "all that she was able."

But while they were in accord upon this principle, they were then, and evidently still are, at a disagreement as to the concrete sum that should be forthcoming from Germany. Lloyd George originally stated that Germany's indebtedness would reach \$120,000,000,000. While the British experts agree with those of America that such a sum possibly could not be obtained, the Americans still are far below the British in their estimates and further below the French. It is difficult for any correspondent to get many details from the American delegation, but it is understood that the American commissioners estimate that Germany can pay about \$20,000,000,000, whereas the British figures are approximately double that.

Sixth. The Allied delegates desire to restrict Germany's exportations, that Belgium, France, Italy and Great Britain may be given a chance to revive their industries, for it is feared Germany may be able to resume her overseas commerce more quickly than any of the continental nations. France has advocated severe restrictions of German exportation, in which Great Britain partly concurs and America agrees hardly at all.

Seventh. The Americans on the Responsibilities and Crimes Commission have contended that America, having entered the war after the invasion of Belgium, could not take part in any punishment of the men responsible for this violation, and that the United States Constitution does not countenance the punishment of German political offenders. On this point my information is hazy, but in effect it seems substantially correct. It is difficult to obtain entirely accurate information about the progress of the commissioners.

Eighth. Some of the Allies would prefer that the United States, in the present instance, would sign a separate peace treaty with Germany, rather than prevent the conclusion of peace for months until the pact receives the ratification of the United States Senate. The American delegation alone of the great powers assembled is incompletely plenipotentiary, but President Wilson, though formerly eager to keep America apart from the Allies, seems now to intend that she shall become a joint signatory power, in order to throw the onus of refusing a world peace upon the Senate. Because the President holds the purse strings and food bags of the single great nation remaining wealthy and well supplied, the statesmen of the other nations cannot oppose his program.

Ninth. The President objects to the frontier provisions sought by France, which are intended to reserve the Rhine as a barrier between Germany and herself. The French have made various proposals treating with this proposition, the radicals strongly backing Foch's original desire to annex the territory to the Rhine. But President Wilson has objected to the recent proposal of neutralization for the German provinces west of the Rhine.

United States Steel's Gigantic Volume of Business for 1918.

Great as was the yearly volume of business reported at the annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation a year ago, the report just issued, which covers operations for 1918, displays an even greater aggregate, the volume of business last year having been \$1,744,312,163, or \$60,349,611 more than in 1917. These figures represent the total gross value of the transactions conducted by the several subsidiary companies, including sales made between them, and also the gross receipts of transportation companies (excluding for last year those of the corporation's lines under Federal control) for services to the subsidiary companies themselves and to the public. If the receipts of the railroads under Government control did not have to be excluded in the calculation, the increase in the volume of business would be much greater, because the gross sales of the manufacturing, iron ore and coal and coke companies increased more than \$109,000,000, while, owing to the deduction mentioned, the transportation companies' gross receipts show a decrease of about \$50,000,000.

Sales to customers outside of the United States Steel organization amounted in 1918 to \$1,288,029,255, or an increase of more than \$82,000,000, as compared with 1917, while the inter-company sales were \$404,543,392, an increase of more than \$27,000,000. Receipts of railroads under Federal control being omitted for last year, they showed an apparent decrease of \$50,867,091, as compared with 1917, that sum having been their gross earnings in that year. Other subsidiary transportation companies received \$35,957,526, a decrease of \$1,430,182, while miscellaneous companies reported gross receipts of \$15,781,990, an increase of \$3,361,175.

The total earnings of all properties, after deducting all expenses incident to operations, comprising those for ordinary repairs and maintenance (approximately \$100,000,000) employees' compensation under the merit plan, allowances for proportion of cost of facilities installed for production of articles contributing to prosecution of the war, also taxes (including an estimate of \$274,277,835 for account of Federal income, war profits and excess profits taxes payable in 1919), but exclusive of charge for interest on outstanding bonds, mortgages and purchase obligations of the subsidiary companies were \$208,281,104.23, a decrease of \$95,880,367.30 as compared with 1917, while the balance of earnings, after subtracting interest on outstanding bonds, mortgages and purchase money obligations of subsidiary companies was \$199,350,679.90, a decrease of \$95,941,500.13; net income, after charges and allowances for depreciation and extraordinary replacement funds and sinking funds on subsidiary companies (\$33,117,398.16), and sinking funds on bonds of United States Steel Corporation (\$7,601,425.54) was \$158,631,856.20, or \$86,107,052.16 less than in 1917. Deducting from this interest on United States Steel Corporation bonds outstanding and premium paid on bonds redeemed, left a balance carried forward of \$136,902,923.36, a decrease of \$85,715,833.64. Adding net balance of sundry credits and charges, including adjustments of various accounts, increased this balance to \$137,532,377.32, and out of this was paid the regular dividends on preferred and common stocks, with an extra dividend of 9 per cent. on the latter, this leaving a balance of \$41,150,330.32. From this latter was deducted an additional allowance of \$12,215,000 to cover amortization of proportion of cost of facilities installed to produce articles for prosecuting the war (this amount being in addition to \$40,000,000 deducted for these purposes in earnings currently reported during 1918 and nearly \$30,000,000 similarly deducted in 1917), this leaving a surplus net income for 1918 of \$28,935,350.32, or \$23,570,087.22 less than the surplus left for 1917.

The Federal income, war profits and excess profits taxes this year (estimated as they were last year) are much greater, now amounting to practically \$275,000,000, while last year they were something less than \$233,500,000. The item of sundry marketable securities (in the balance sheet), which includes United States Liberty bonds and treasury certificates, has jumped from something over \$233,000,000 a year ago to upwards of \$277,700,000, showing large additional subscriptions.

The consolidated balance sheet displays total assets of \$2,571,617,175.00, including the property account net at \$1,563,937,122.80.

In the course of his general remarks upon the year's business Chairman Elbert H. Gary says: "The operations of the sub-

sidary companies during 1918 as represented by production and shipment of products did not on the whole reach the totals for the preceding year, notwithstanding the demands for iron and steel products were generally constant and large. This was due principally to the very severe weather conditions during the first quarter and the shortage of efficient labor for mill operations which prevailed throughout the entire year. Precedence was given in mill operations to the production of those classes of steel required essentially for use in prosecuting the war. And in these lines of output some remarkable results were shown. The production of plates, largely for use in shipbuilding, reached a total of 2,171,362 tons, an increase of 607,737 tons, or 47.3 per cent. over the output in 1917. About 65 per cent. of the entire output of steel products of the subsidiary companies during the year 1918 was supplied to Government departments, including the Federal Railroad Administration, and to the allies of the United States in the war, either by direct shipment to them or to manufacturers for fabrication by them for war purposes. During substantially the entire year the distribution of steel products was with the concurrence of the manufacturers controlled by the United States War Industries Board, so that, broadly speaking, the entire output went into channels for use in the prosecution of the war.

Total productions of iron and steel in 1918 were, respectively, as follows: Pig iron, ferro and spiegel, 15,940,054 tons; increase as compared with 1917, 288,026 tons, or 1.8 per cent.; steel ingots (Bessemer and open hearth), 19,583,493 tons; decrease, 701,568 tons, or 3.5 per cent.; rolled and other finished steel products for sale, 13,849,483 tons; decrease, 1,093,428 tons, or 7.3 per cent. There were also produced 7,287,000 barrels of Universal Portland cement, a decrease of 3,630,000 barrels as compared with 1917, or 33.3 per cent.

Under contracts with the Emergency Fleet Corporation there were completed and delivered from the shipbuilding plants of the subsidiary companies three 1000-ton ocean steamers, and at the close of the year five more steamers had been launched and were fast approaching completion, while fourteen steamers were in various stages of construction.

The prices received for all products for the entire year averaged slightly higher than those received for the preceding year.

Unfilled orders of the subsidiary companies December 31, 1918, were 7,379,152 tons of rolled steel products, or 2,002,506 tons less than the orders on December 31, 1917. But it is remarked that "Since the signing of the armistice there has been a steady and good demand for deliveries of steel on then existing contracts and orders; also the bookings of new business have been quite up to what could be expected under prevailing conditions."

Improvements and additions made to the companies' properties in the South during the year included the following: Ensley works, emergency hospital, office building, additional open-hearth furnace and converter, 400 tons hot metal mixer, ladle repair shop, pipe fitters and riggers' shop, chemical filtration system for feed water, and other incidental work. Bessemer rolling mills, new office building. Moreover, various improvements and additions are in progress at these plants. At Fairfield, Ala., 320 houses and a school building for white employes, and at Westfield, Ala., 650 houses for colored employes are being built. For the new steel plant at Fairfield there were completed a 45-inch blooming mill, a 110-inch sheared plate mill and a combination structural and bar mill. Office and shop buildings with complete equipment facilities for finishing structural steel for shops, a bolt, nut and rivet shop and two reheating furnaces are also being installed. At the by-product coke plant 2 gas coolers were completed, 154 coke ovens are being added and an addition to the benzol recovery plant is being built. Further progress was made in constructing the Chickasaw shipbuilding plant near Mobile. It will have eight shipways. An adjacent town site is being laid out, including electric lights and waterworks, an electric street railway and 1400 dwellings.

In its coal-mining development the steel corporation in the Pocahontas field, West Virginia, completed 130 tenements, 169 houses, a clubhouse, etc. New mine equipment was installed at No. 8 Works to increase capacity, including new steel tipples and houses. On the new coal-mining plant at Lynch, in Harlan county, Ky., nearly \$3,000,000 were spent during the year, the total spent on this amounting to \$4,000,000. An output of about 3500 tons a day was attained last July, shipment of coal there having begun in the autumn of 1917.

The corporation and its employes have bought a total of \$127,955,900 of Liberty bonds.

Chairman Hurley's Plan for Getting Government Out of Shipping Business

Some of the salient points in Mr. Hurley's plan to dispose of the American merchant marine, as pointed out by him in an address to the Merchant Marine League in New York, are:

Whatever assistance the Government is willing to render should be reciprocated by those who are benefited.

Our ships should be sold at a price which fairly reflects the current world market for similar tonnage.

We want this new fleet used for the benefit of the people of the United States, and not against their larger interests.

No transfer of a vessel to foreign register should be permitted without express permission of the Government.

We want our fleet used for the development of the nation's commerce and not merely for the development of the private fortunes of ship operators.

A number of trade routes important to the immediate and future welfare of American commerce must be established and developed.

It is necessary to exercise control over the maximum freight rates which may be charged in regular trade routes.

Private ownership and private operation of the American Merchant Marine is recommended by Mr. Hurley. He would sell the ships to individuals, companies or firms at the market prices prevailing at the time of such sales. But he would eliminate Lloyd's as a marine insurance factor, and would insist upon every vessel being under Federal register, and would require that all stock be free from water.

Mr. Hurley recognizes that it would be difficult to obtain the necessary money to finance so stupendous a deal as the immediate transfer of the ships from public to private hands. Therefore he proposes that the Government become the mortgagee to the extent of three-fourths of the sale price of each vessel. He would also require that the Government assume a like percentage of the insurance risks.

But as rapidly as the mortgage would be paid off, the underwriting risks would diminish. The Government would have nothing to do with the operation of the boats. It would not share in the profits earned. It would, however, have a representative on the board of directors of each corporation buying the ships. This, as Mr. Hurley explained, would be for the purpose of protecting Federal interests. But when the mortgages are paid off the Government representative would retire from the directorate or directorates.

"The marine insurance underwriters of the United States are not yet strong enough to assume the enormous risks involved in underwriting so great a business," said Mr. Hurley. "Therefore the Government, under the plan of the boards, would assume risks to the extent of the mortgage against the property. This would decrease in ratio corresponding to the reduction of indebtedness by the cancellation of mortgages.

"After the mortgages are paid off or provision is made for their assumption by banks or financial agencies of another sort, the Government would cease to have any further interest in the insurance or managerial matters. It would be through. Of course, ships can be commandeered by the Navy in time of war, but we are now dealing with peace conditions, and my program is in the interests of peaceful navigation and peaceful commerce. I am opposed to Government ownership and operation of public utilities, and only acquiesced in that policy as a war measure. Now, what we want to see is the shipyards aflame with industry under the stimulus of private enterprise, but of course, encouraged by the Government."

Mr. Hurley called attention to the plan of laying aside a certain fund from which ship buyers who might have unfortunate temporary experiences could be assisted. The rate of interest in the private market under normal conditions is 5 per cent, Mr. Hurley explained, while with the Government it is 4 per cent.

"Now, assuming that the normal rate with the Government is 4 per cent., and it charges 5 on the deferred payments on the ships sold to private concerns, it would have a surplus of 1 per cent. which we would put into a marine emergency fund," said Mr. Hurley. "From this fund a man who is perfectly reliable, but through some unfortunate experience he has been unable in any

one year to meet his interest charges, could be carried over. Advances would be made to him from this fund.

"Then we could put into the fund the profits earned on marine insurance business, which, of course, we would conduct on a very large scale, seeing that we would be insuring practically the entire Merchant Marine fleet of America."

Mr. Hurley said there would be no attempt to write insurance at a rate less than the marine insurance market found to be safe and sound. Of course, the Government underwriters and the private underwriters would get together and determine what the rates should be. But the profits accruing to the Government underwriting office would be turned into the fund to help ship owners who might meet with some misfortune.

In the first year under private operation Mr. Hurley expects to have an emergency fund of more than \$80,000,000. This would obviate all necessity for the subsidization boats, a policy not popular throughout the West and Middle West.

No Likelihood of Material Reduction in West Virginia Coal Prices.

Regarding coal mining conditions in sections of West Virginia in which his companies operate, Mr. T. L. Lewis, secretary of the New River Association, Charleston, writing in reply to an inquiry by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"Many of the mines on the Chesapeake & Ohio and Virginian railways were idle during the months of January and February. A number of mines worked one day or two days a week.

"This, as you can readily understand, was not only a hardship to the mine workers, but was very expensive to the operating coal companies who kept their mines in condition, with the heavy fixed charges against mining operations, when they were producing no coal.

"There was some improvement during this month, but the mines on an average are working only about half time. This condition has been due to the congestion at Tidewater ports very largely, and no demand for coal in the Western or Northern markets on account of consumers absorbing the stocks they had accumulated and the unwillingness of many consumers to purchase coal and contract for their future requirements on the theory that they would soon be able to get coal cheaper.

"There is no prospect of any readjustment in wages downward in the coal industry, and with the present standard of wages continuing it will be impossible for the operating coal men to sell coal at less than the present fixed Government price and earn anything on their investment."

Inter-Racial Council Formed to Harmonize Industrial Relations.

The establishment of an Industrial Relations department by a group of trade publications in Pittsburgh indicates that their readers are taking as much interest in men as in machine; that they regard efficiency, co-ordination and the smoothing out of difficulties between the employer and employe as a matter of practical value, and as such to be treated by experts in the magazines of their trade.

While labor problems differ somewhat in the different industries, they are based upon two conditions that are found in all to a varying degree—misunderstandings between employer and worker and friction among the workers themselves.

The industries employing foreign-born labor are in need of expert advice on keeping their men efficient and willing. Where there is ignorance of our language and ways of thought, there is bound to be discord, grievances that smoulder because they find no expression, impaired efficiency and lessened production.

These circumstances led to the formation of the Inter-racial Council, composed of some of the successful men of affairs and some of the clearest thinkers in the United States, who take counsel with leaders of the foreign races living in America in order to harmonize these elements. The chairman of the Council is Mr. Coleman du Pont, with offices at 120 Broadway, New York city.

The Influence of Joint Buying of Cotton by the Allies

By W. W. MORRISON.

After the armistice was signed, the masses and quite a number of the business community expected a more or less rapid recession in prices to pre-war levels, and a corresponding reduction in the cost of living. There has been quite a reduction in some articles, it is true, and there is still a tendency to decline in others, but this is confined to minor products that do not affect the cost of living of the masses in a very vital way.

The fact is, with the exception of one or two items, there has been no recession in the price of the major products that make up the principal cost of living for the great body of the people. In staple provisions, for instance, the tendency has really been towards higher prices. Mr. Hoover says that if the market was unrestricted, wheat would likely sell at a higher price than that fixed by the Government. Then, take cotton fabrics, one of the staples in which there was a considerable cut. They are now showing a firmer tone, with a very decided trend towards higher levels.

Many things like these point to the recession in prices, such as it was, as having about reached its limit, and the prospects of living being reduced below the present cost as being rather remote. Certainly there is no immediate prospect of pre-war conditions being restored. This will be disappointing to many people, but it was to have been expected. Many millions of people have been changed during the last four years from productive units into actual units of destruction. This means an enormous scarcity in the prime necessities of life, and means also a demand that would naturally have a tendency to maintain prices at the higher levels for a very long time.

Then, too, the demand for increased production, which, it is plain, will become more urgent as business revives, will certainly be an important factor in maintaining values, for it will obviously continue to keep the pay of labor on a high basis—much higher, in fact, than any wage realized by the laborer before the war. When viewed thus from every angle, it seems, therefore, only a matter of common sense to expect that the demand for staple products and the demand for increased production, both, will keep the cost of living on a high basis until the major part of restoring a ruined world has been completed.

It was this general expectation of a return of values to a pre-war basis that caused the stagnation which has been so harmful to every kind of interest and has greatly emphasized the difficulties of the readjustment. Anticipating lower prices, the civilian trade would not buy the manufactured product, nor would the manufacturer buy the raw material. When the public comes to realize—as it really appears to be doing now—that world conditions, such as are indicated here, forbid an area of low prices, the civilian trade will begin to take the manufactured product, and the manufacturer will begin to increase his output. Hence, the deadlock will be broken, and all the factors, in both trade and production, will begin to function again.

The fact is that living at a high cost is not nearly so apt to destroy the morale of the people and to make the readjustment so perilous to the business community as this deadly inertia, which has been so much in evidence of late. The truth is, prices do not matter much, if everybody is busy and earning the price of a fair living, and it is almost axiomatic that they are earning such a living if they are busy. Inertia is something more than deadly—it is death! While activity has about it an inherent quality that tends very definitely to perpetuate its own existence.

As this situation relates to cotton: A surprisingly large number of people, living mostly, however, outside the cotton belt, construe this inertia to mean that there is no potential need for cotton in the world. This is a big mistake. Just how big it is will be shown when business begins to move and the demands of the trade compel the spinner to come into the market for the raw material, as he must do inevitably when this period of stagnation passes. Now, it will take an advance of two cents per pound in cotton to equalize the advance in cotton fabrics during the last few weeks. This, in connection with the growing feeling that the price of prime commodities will not likely recede any further and the revival of trade, which it is reasonable to presume this feeling will bring, can be counted as wholly, constructive influences in the cotton market.

The signing of the peace treaty, which can be expected any day now, will be a wholly constructive influence also. Many people are, no doubt, expecting the effect of peace to be immediately felt. This is probably a mistake and is liable to be very harmfully so. It will take some time, we must remember, to organize and co-ordinate both the transportation and the methods of financing this movement of cotton, especially to enemy countries. It seems but a matter of common sense, therefore, that this relief, while it will be continuously substantial, will be slow at best. The writer feels like warning, with much emphasis, the spot holders not to expect too quick results.

It is indicated in the current news that England, France and Italy will buy all the raw material of the prime necessities required for their several countries through a purchasing commission. It was also a part of the news that some cotton farmers had cabled President Wilson to demand of these countries that these commissions be abolished. The writer feels that this shows a wrong spirit entirely. These countries have suffered greatly. They have a perfect right to conserve their energies and resources in the way indicated in overcoming the ruin which the war has brought to them. Who will question that some of this suffering has not been for our benefit?

It seems plain that the sensible thing for us is not to concern ourselves about the methods and domestic affairs of other countries, but to concentrate every ounce of our energies in keeping our own affairs in shape. Now, these purchasing commissions of the Old World have posed a most serious problem for the cotton producers, and it should have the immediate attention of every kind of business interest in the South. This concentrating all the buying power in the hands of a few is a new phase in marketing the cotton crops, and it seems it can only be successfully met by concentrating the selling power in the same way. It is certain that the individual cannot successfully contend with such a situation.

To Promote the Use of Electric Furnace Products.

Important steps were taken to promote the use of various electric furnace products at a meeting called by Acheson Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Acheson Graphite Co., held recently at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Smith made a general statement of the importance of getting before the consumers of electric furnace products and the public generally the many great advantages of the use of electric furnaces and the uniformly high-grade products which are made by them. He asserted that it was his belief that all interested in the matter could join together on a common basis to extend the use of electric furnaces and their quality products.

A special emphasis was laid on electric steel, the tonnage of which during the past four years has shown a remarkable increase not only in the United States, but throughout the world. This has been brought about for two important reasons, (1) the higher quality which can be made by use of the electric furnace, (2) and the lower cost of operation shown in most cases as compared with the previous method of manufacture.

The meeting passed resolutions inviting all manufacturers of electric furnaces, electrical apparatus, electric furnace supplies and accessories, public utility corporations, designers and inventors of electric furnace equipment and the users of electric furnaces to become members and to join in making an aggressive and thorough campaign to disseminate to engineers and to the public accurate data as to the quality of electric furnace products of all kinds.

A permanent organization was formed, to be called the Electric Furnace Association, and the following officers were elected: President, Acheson Smith, Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls; first vice-president, C. H. Booth, Booth-Hall Company, Chicago; second vice-president, W. E. Moore, Pittsburgh Electric Furnace Co., Pittsburgh; secretary, C. G. Schluederberg, Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh; treasurer, F. J. Ryan, American Metallurgical Corporation, Philadelphia; directors, the officers and C. A. Winder, General Electric Co., Schenectady; F. J. Tone, Carbarundum Company, Niagara Falls.

RAILROADS

Samuel Rea's Opinion as to the Railroads.

President Samuel Rea, in the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., says concerning the railroad problem:

"While the railroad companies have some protection against war losses under the Federal control contract, it should also be remembered that their earnings are limited to the net railway operating income of the three-year period ending June 30, 1917, and that they have derived no profits from the war traffic to meet the problems of the reconstruction period. * * * Under restrictive national and State laws and regulation the companies have not been able to obtain for the good of the country the benefits that reasonably could have been secured from closer co-operation and unification of their service and facilities, the elimination of duplicate train service and facilities, and from other operating economies. * * * The main features recommended by the railroad executives are a Federal statutory rule to insure rates that will produce a return sufficient to attract new capital into the railroad business and pay a reasonable return on the existing investment, the concentration of responsibility in the Federal Government for the regulation of rates, wages and security issues; relief from the restrictive Federal and State laws which prevent the further unification of existing railroads and co-operation between them as to the use of their terminals, equipment, ticket offices and other transportation facilities and service. Under any policy of fair regulation and adequate rates the railroads require no financial assistance from the Government, and the country at large is fully convinced that they are entitled to a fair return upon the railroad investment, and so long as public regulation withholds that return, it creates a great obstacle to national prosperity and progress."

The gross income of the company for 1918 was \$88,594,487.47, an increase of \$26,445,534.33 as compared with 1917, and the net income was \$44,070,899.28; increase, \$4,789,314.28. Balance transferred to credit of profit and loss, \$11,806,993.51; increase, \$11,806,993.51.

Gross income of the Pennsylvania Company (Pennsylvania Railroad lines West) was \$12,740,562.19; decrease, \$976,378.93; net income, \$6,714,185.49; decrease, \$1,105,109.31; balance transferred to credit of profit and loss, \$181,321.85; decrease, \$1,481,017.06.

Gross income of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. was \$11,558,296.83; decrease, \$361,578.21; net income, \$4,729,979.27; decrease, \$1,010,179.23; balance transferred to credit of profit and loss, \$146,574.82; decrease, \$207,574.33.

First Car to Be Built of Concrete.

A gondola type freight car built of reinforced concrete was put into service recently on the Illinois Central Railroad. A concrete car patent was granted to Joseph B. Strauss of Chicago in 1909, but various delays prevented the construction of an experimental car. It was lately completed by the R. F. Conway Company, 113 West Washington St., Chicago. Not only as to material, but in design and construction details it is an interest-

ing departure from usual practice. The picture herewith shows the car as it is in service.

The basic feature of the design is a steel skeleton body forming the outer boundary of the car and mounted upon a steel underframe. The concrete walls and floor are contained within this frame, and, together with the frame and floor reinforcement, are connected to and interlocked with the underframe. The steel frame forms the finishing and protecting edges, thus entirely shielding the concrete and also serving as a complete system of stress-bearing members.

In the construction of the test car the "cement gun" was used. The forms were placed on the outside of the car, and the cement was shot against them from within. The outside of the car, that is, the surface against the forms, was given a smooth finish, but the interior was left much as it came from the gun. In the case of the case of the cross bearers only was the cement applied by hand.

Tests of the completed car, both empty and loaded, demonstrated its practicability for rough service. In the test without load it withstood extremely rough handling in switching and came through without injury. Subsequently the car was loaded with 55 tons (10 per cent. overload) of sand and turned over to a switching crew for service handling. It withstood this test also without injury.

Other merits are claimed for this concrete car. It will not need painting and will practically eliminate maintenance charges. Its life will be much longer than that of the wooden car. It will have the important advantage also of being unaffected by its cargo, and will consequently be adapted better than the steel car for hauling slag and ashes.

Plans are already under way for the quantity manufacture of these cars. The fact that the first one was built with the sanction and co-operation of the United States Railroad Administration, and that the Illinois Central Railroad took an active interest in its construction and test, suggests that extensive production will not be long delayed.

The weight of the car complete is 53,600 pounds, which can, it is said, be reduced to from 46,000 to 48,000 pounds with proper manufacturing facilities and steel material. It is intended to use it in carrying coal for a month as a test, after which it will go to Washington for inspection by Railroad Administration officers.

Contract to Be Let for Extension.

The Big Sandy & Kentucky River Railway Co., W. H. Dawkins, president, with headquarters at Ashland, Ky., announces that it will extend its line from the present terminus at Riceville, in the eastern part of Kentucky, about 10 miles. This work will be standard gauge, and the company is ready to begin it immediately. It is inviting bids from contractors for the construction, and the profiles and contour maps have been prepared. The existing line is 9½ miles long from Dawkins, which is on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, to Riceville.

Richmond-Ashland Electric Railway to Run.

Richmond, Va., March 29—[Special.]—Resumption of the Richmond-Ashland traction line, which has been idle for the greater part of a year and a half, has been assured as a result



UTILIZING CONCRETE IN MODERN CAR BUILDING.

of negotiations completed last night between Oliver Sands and George Taylor, the latter an agent for the Frank Gould interests, which built the road. The sum of \$150,000 was accepted, a down payment of \$50,000 to be made before April 15. Service will be resumed shortly after that.

All of the property of the system, including tracks, buildings, real estate and such equipment as still remains, is included in the deal. Approximately \$100,000 of the required sum has already been pledged by Richmond citizens. The balance, Mr. Sands said, would be raised within a few days.

Over and above the sum required for the purchase, additional bonds to the amount of \$200,000 must be sold to re-equip the system and provide for operation for the first few months. One citizen, whose name will not be made public as yet, agreed last night to take \$50,000 of these bonds.

Two Interurban Railway Plans at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., March 29—[Special.]—Dallas expects to have two new interurban railways under construction this year. They are provided for under the contract of the street-railway company with the city. The contract provides that when the earnings of the company reach a certain amount two interurbans shall be constructed, and the earnings have reached the specified figure in one instance and are expected to reach the figure in the other instance within 90 days. It is possible that this situation will have a bearing upon the plans now being matured by other parties for an interurban from Wichita Falls to Dallas. The route for that line is now being surveyed. Passenger and freight congestion in this part of the State is having a strong effect in stimulating interest in interurban railway construction.

To Complete a North Carolina Road.

John C. Arbogast, S. F. Chapman and others, all of Asheville, N. C., have incorporated the Carolina & Georgia Railway Co. for the purpose of completing the proposed railroad from Andrews to Hayesville, N. C., 25 miles, the route of which has already been graded. Their associates are Henry B. Stevens, John B. Anderson and Oscar L. McLurd. Mr. Arbogast is president and general manager and Mr. Chapman is secretary and treasurer. L. Chapman is vice-president. The chief engineer has not yet been appointed.

Railroad Notes.

The Cumberland Railroad, from Artemus to Anchor, Ky., 11½ miles, has been placed under the control of W. L. Mapother, Federal manager at Louisville for the Louisville & Nashville, Tennessee Central and other lines.

The Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co. of Birmingham, Ala., has ordered 1500 tons of rails from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. to rebuild 13 miles of its track in that city, work to begin immediately.

America Still Holds First Place in Japan's Foreign Trade.

With the exception of the United States, the foreign trade of Japan increased more rapidly during the years from 1913 to 1917 than that of any other country. Within that period it almost doubled in value.

The Japanese exports to the United States still largely exceed the imports from this country, although the excess has diminished during the war owing chiefly to Japanese importation of American cotton, iron and steel. This is the report made as part of a larger study which the United States Tariff Commission has now in preparation relative to the American tariff and commercial and industrial relations with Japan. About 70 per cent. of all Japanese iron and steel importations now come from American firms.

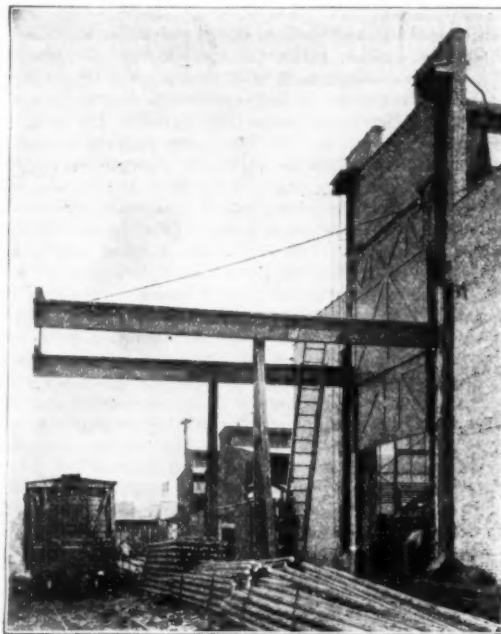
The only important American product the importation of which into Japan has decreased during the war is petroleum.

In the total trade of Japan the United States has continued during the years 1913-1917 to hold first place, followed by China, British India and Great Britain, in the order named.

The Japanese exports to Great Britain have increased considerably since the outbreak of the war, but the exports to the United States are still two or three times larger than to Great Britain.

Speed in Operating Lift Doors Economically Secured.

The manner of securing economical speed at the source of production in the Universal Tractor Works, Moline, Ill., is shown in the accompanying picture of gateway by which material enters the tractor works. This gateway is equipped with a ponderous two-section lift door, through which a traveling crane passes. The crane runs out over the railroad on the two overhead rails extending from the doorway, to unload steel bars from freight cars on the side-track and carry them to the different forging machines in the shop. The long rolls of steel are each 3½ inches



LARGE LIFT DOOR AT TRACTOR WORKS.

thick and 16 feet long. The statement that the crane lifts ten rolls at one time is sufficient evidence of its value as a time and labor saver. To provide clearance for the end trucks of the crane to pass through, the upper part of the doorway is made wider than the lower part. The height of the opening is 24 feet, the upper section of the lift door being 19 feet wide at the top and the lower section 16 feet wide.

The door weighs more than a ton. The sections are of equal height, and are counter-balanced by weights enclosed in the weight boxes shown at each side of the opening, and are raised and lowered by means of a geared hoist driven by hand chain, shown at the left of the opening. Hoisting mechanism is such that the lower section of the door is raised at twice the speed of the upper section, so that both sections reach the maximum open or closed position at the same time.

This lift door, which is at the Universal Tractor Works, Moline, Ill., was made by the Richards-Wilcox Manufacturing Co. of Aurora, Ill., who also manufacture manually-operated "Over-way" carrying systems for lifting and carrying loads up to 8000 pounds and manually-operated lift doors in different styles, including one-section turnover door, with track supporting top of door; one-section turnover door, top of door supported by cables, suitable for doors not over eight feet high; one-section vertical door; two-section vertical door, as illustrated, and a two-section turnover door.

Lift doors are appropriate for factories, warehouses, shops, piers, roundhouses and similar structures having high entrances which require ponderous doors.

The Macon Chamber of Commerce has issued a booklet of interesting information about that city for the purpose of giving visitors and others the essential facts relative to hotel accommodations, railroad facilities and the principal places of historic value in the city. Two pages of pictures give an excellent idea of Macon as a city of modern and beautiful homes.

Good Roads and Streets

Bonds Voted.

Anahuac, Tex.—Chambers County voted \$50,000 bonds for highway improvements.
 Danbury, N. C.—Stokes County voted \$60,000 bonds for road construction.
 Granbury, Tex.—Hood County voted \$140,000 bonds to construct 140 miles of hard-surface road.
 Greenville, Tex.—Hunt County voted \$2,000,000 bonds for road construction.
 Groesbeck, Tex.—Limestone County voted \$371,000 bonds for road improvement.
 Henderson, Tex.—City voted \$30,000 bonds to pave streets.
 Hillsboro, Tex.—Hill County voted \$250,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Johnson City, Tex.—Blanco County voted \$50,000 to construct roads.
 Jonesboro, La.—Jackson Parish voted \$500,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Kaufman, Tex.—Kaufman County voted \$1,450,000 bonds to construct highways.
 Monticello, Miss.—Lawrence County voted \$20,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Mount Vernon, Tex.—Franklin County voted \$500,000 bonds for road construction.
 Rutherfordton, N. C.—Rutherford County voted \$30,000 bonds for highway construction.
 Stockton, Mo.—Cedar County voted \$150,000 bonds to macadamize roads.

Bonds to Be Voted.

Albany, Ga.—City will vote on bonds for 15 blocks of street paving.
 Bartow, Fla.—Polk County will vote April 22 on \$380,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Brunswick, Ga.—Glynn County will vote on \$400,000 bonds for highway construction.
 Cameron, Tex.—Milam County will vote on \$45,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Claxton, Ga.—Evans County will vote April 19 on \$25,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Dahlonega, Ga.—Lumpkin County votes May 6 on \$80,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Gainesville, Ga.—Hall County will vote in April on \$600,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Hillsboro, Tex.—Hill County votes April 25 on \$360,000 bonds to construct hard-surfaced highway.
 Keyser, W. Va.—Mineral County votes April 19 on \$137,000 bonds to construct five and a half miles of highway.
 Lafayette, La.—Lafayette Parish votes April 9 on \$125,000 bonds to construct roads.
 Newnan, Ga.—Coweta County votes April 24 on \$500,000 bonds for road and bridge construction.
 Vidalia, La.—Concordia Parish votes May 8 on \$800,000 bonds for road construction.
 Weatherford, Tex.—Parker County votes April 26 on \$800,000 bonds to improve roads.
 Woodville, Tex.—Tyler County votes April 27 on \$900,000 bonds to construct highway.

Contracts Awarded.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Warren County let contract to re-surface 5.7 miles of macadam roads.
 Caruthersville, Mo.—City awarded contract for 800 square yards of vibrolithic paving.
 Charleston, Miss.—Tallahatchie County awarded \$79,000 contract to gravel and surface with bituminous material 21.5 miles of road.
 Clarendon, Tex.—City awarded \$47,000 contract for concrete and vitrified brick street paving.
 Cleveland, Miss.—Bollivar County awarded \$98,000 contract to grade and gravel 27 miles of road.
 Clinton, Ark.—Van Buren County awarded \$100,000 contract to construct 24 miles of road.
 Hamlin, W. Va.—Lincoln County let contract to construct 8-mile concrete road.
 Independence, Mo.—Jackson County awarded \$74,000 contract to construct 4.75 miles water-bound macadam highway.
 Kansas City, Mo.—City let contracts at \$84,000 for street paving and grading.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—City awarded \$77,000 contract for street paving.
 Paris, Tenn.—State awarded \$166,500 contract to construct 144,480 square yards of chert road surfacing, etc.
 Pascagoula, Miss.—City awarded contract for 6000 feet of asphalt and rock pavement.
 Richmond, Va.—State let \$25,000 contract for 4.71 miles of soil road in Caroline and Essex counties.

St. Louis, Mo.—City let contracts totaling \$63,020 for street and alley improvements.
 Tusculum, Ala.—Colbert County let \$28,000 contract to construct 7 miles of highway.

Contracts to Be Awarded.

Baltimore, Md.—City receives bids until April 9 for 29,700 square yards sheet asphalt street paving, etc.
 Benton, Ky.—Marshall County has \$64,000 available to build 30 miles of highway.
 Buckhannon, W. Va.—Upshur County has \$232,000 available to construct 10 miles of cement concrete road.
 Cairo, Ga.—City invites bids until April 10 to construct 13,960 square yards of brick, asphalt or concrete pavement, etc.
 Clarksburg, W. Va.—Harrison County invites bids until April 17 to construct 9½ miles of road.
 Easton, Md.—State invites bids until April 8 to construct 2.65 miles concrete road in Talbot County.
 Fort Allen, La.—State invites bids until April 7 to gravel 11.69 miles of highway in West Baton Rouge Parish.
 Fulton, Mo.—Callaway County invites bids until April 8 to construct 7.6 miles of gravel and macadam road.
 Hamlin, W. Va.—Lincoln County has \$675,000 available to grade and hard-surface 14.5 miles of road.
 Hagerstown, Md.—Washington County invites bids until April 8 to construct 2.84 miles of State-aid highway.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—City invites bids until April 8 for 12,000 square yards paving.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—City will expend \$125,000 for street paving.
 Jonesboro, Tenn.—Washington County will grade and macadamize 12 miles of road.
 Little Rock, Ark.—State invites bids until April 17 to construct 50-mile highway of concrete or asphalt involving 746,900 square yards paving, etc.
 Middlebourne, W. Va.—Tyler County receives bids until April 10 to grade and surface with bituminous-asphalt macadam 2.5 miles of road costing \$45,000.
 New Orleans, La.—State is preparing plans for 50 miles of water-bound macadam road.
 Norfolk, Va.—City has \$666,000 available to construct 179,900 square yards of asphalt, wood block or durax and granite paving.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—City has \$270,000 available to construct 40 miles of shell and gravel streets.
 Richmond, Va.—State invites bids until April 4 to construct 2½ miles of bituminous or water-bound macadam highway in Henrico County.
 Richmond, Va.—State receives bids until April 18 to construct 19.92 miles of concrete, water-bound macadam and gravel roads in several counties.
 Rome, Ga.—Floyd County will construct 5 miles of concrete road costing \$100,000.
 Rutherfordton, N. C.—City receives bids until April 25 to construct 10,000 square yards concrete street paving, 1000 square yards sidewalk paving, etc.
 Sheridan, Ark.—State will prepare plans for 24.19 miles of highway in Grant County costing about \$177,000.
 Vernon, Ala.—Lamar County receives bids until April 10 to construct 6.14 miles of gravel highway.

State-Wide Movement for Good Roads in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., April 1.—[Special.]—Alabama is to make effort to get its share of the Federal aid in highway building, and plans will be laid at a meeting of the Alabama Highway Association, to be held in Birmingham Thursday and Friday, April 3-4, which meeting will bring together a large number of good-road advocates and many will be men who are prominent in the affairs of the State. It is the hope of the leaders of the movement to be able to get the plans well under way during the summer, and before the end of the year have the proposed highways mapped out, if not actual work started on them. Every county in the State almost has been heard favoring concerted action looking to the State obtaining the Federal aid, and an estimate is made that not less than \$6,000,000 could be gotten from the Government within a few years if the proper steps were taken. Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, the author of the good-roads bill in Congress, is to be here and advise with the Alabamians on the matter of good roads.

A Roosevelt Highway Memorial.

Referring to the recent editorial suggestion by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for building a strong, substantial highway and dedicating this as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, letters have

been received from men who have been unusually active in national highway improvement.

One of these letters comes from Mr. F. A. Seiberling, president of the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co., and also president of the Lincoln Highway Association. Mr. Seiberling, as will be noted, heartily endorses the suggestion for a Roosevelt Memorial Highway and agrees that both this and the Lincoln Highway should be built and maintained by the National Government.

Another letter is from Carl G. Fisher, long noted for his active interests in national highway improvement.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Akron, Ohio, March 29.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Mr. F. A. Seiberling directs me to answer yours of the 5th, which was accompanied by copy of a splendid editorial that had been printed in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Mr. Seiberling directs me to say that he heartily approves and endorses your suggestion for a national highway as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, and also the suggestion that the Government take over the Lincoln Highway and control the construction, maintenance and preservation of both the highways as real national monuments to two great American citizens.

H. S. QUINE.

For Mr. F. A. Seiberling.

Miami Beach, Fla., March 17.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I would be very much in favor of the Government taking over the Lincoln and the Dixie Highways and completing them if it would be possible for our Government to ever do any road building while the present generation is in existence.

The Government as a road builder seems to be a colossal frost. They vote large sums of money, do a great deal of talking but very little road construction. I am in hopes that the changes which seem possible in the very near future will get down to some actual construction work.

CARL G. FISHER.

From Mr. Roy D. Chapin, former chairman of the Highway Transport Committee, Council of National Defense, now president Hudson Motor Car Co., comes this letter:

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.

Detroit, Mich., March 20.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

It would be a fine thing to build a Roosevelt highway across the country. However, it should begin somewhere and end somewhere, and should be a practical road rather than simply a highway from Washington to an indefinite point on the Rio Grande.

The Lincoln Highway, of which I happen to be a vice-president, was laid out to be the shortest practical route from New York to San Francisco, and at the same time it runs along the main line, and is today the backbone highway across the continent. However, it could not justify its existence if every mile of it were not an important link connecting up various centers. It is a commercial and military highway as well as a memorial highway, and an expenditure of highway funds is only justified on such a type of road. Therefore, if a Roosevelt memorial highway were built, let it run west, if you please, from Washington to Los Angeles via the Roosevelt Dam, and let it run eastward from Washington to Oyster Bay. It could be so laid out that it would be the main traveled route all the way.

ROY D. CHAPIN.

[Mr. Chapin has slightly misinterpreted the suggestions of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. There are several points on the Rio Grande to which the road could run, but we purposely left to the National Government the decision as to which one. We suggested that the road should start at the nation's capital, Washington, and that the Lincoln Highway should be taken over by the Government and built from Washington to San Francisco. Later it was suggested the Roosevelt road should be extended north of Washington in order to reach New York and the New England States.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Appointment of Director of Public Roads.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Thomas H. McDonald, chief engineer of the Iowa State Highway Commission, has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture as engineer in immediate charge of the work under the Federal Aid Road Act, which pro-

vides for co-operation between the States and the Federal Government in the construction and improvement of roads.

Mr. McDonald will immediately supervise and direct all the activities of the Bureau of Public Roads under the Federal Aid Road Act, including the expenditure of the additional appropriation of \$200,000,000 provided by the Postoffice Appropriation Act for the extension and development of highway construction during the present and the next two fiscal years. For the time being, in the midst of the pressure incident to the resumption and extension of road work, Mr. McDonald will devote his energies to problems arising under the Federal Aid Road Act. It is planned that, in the near future, he will formally assume the position of Director of the Bureau of Public Roads, made vacant by the death of Logan Waller Page.

Millions More for Texas Roads.

Dallas, Tex., March 25.—[Special].—The voting of large bond issues for good roads goes steadily forward in North and Central West Texas. Hunt county a few days ago voted an issue of \$2,000,000. Three precincts of Kaufman county voted \$1,450,000 worth of bonds. Franklin county voted \$500,000 worth of bonds. Hubbard county voted \$250,000 worth of bonds. Most of these issues were voted in one day—Saturday, March 22.

Executive Secretary Appointed for American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association has been informed of the appointment of George P. Toby, long connected with banking and industrial corporations in this country as executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr. Toby will sail for his new post about May 12. In the meantime he will attend the coming meetings of the National Foreign Trade Council and the United States Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of conferring with American merchants as to the service which the American chamber in London can render them.

Mr. G. M. Cassatt, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, who is now in the United States, in announcing the appointment, explained that the London organization has as its members the representatives in England of American manufacturing and exporting interests, and also of the foremost British manufacturers and exporters to and importers from the United States. The Chamber has standing committees on finance, commerce and trade, transportation, trade information, etc., and the membership is also divided by businesses into trade groups, each working through its own committee. Thus almost any inquiry can be expeditiously handled by referring it to the proper committee or proper trade group.

Problems of Reconstruction Discussed.

The March number of The Annals, the official organ of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, is devoted to the problems of reconstruction as they pertain to the industries of the country, the various phases of the subject being discussed by writers well known in their various fields of activity.

The readjustment of commerce and trade in this country and in Great Britain is given an extensive treatment, and in the relationship between labor and capital the necessity of emphasizing the spirit of service to the country and to our fellow men is dwelt upon.

Stress is laid on the need of new methods of co-operation and combination and the equal importance of competition under regulations which prohibit unfair practices, where each man's business is given a fair opportunity.

The trend of thought evinced by contributors to this number of The Annals is strongly optimistic as it relates to the future of this country in industry and finance.

Wants a Live Commercial Organization.

Daytona, Fla., is vigorously agitating for the organization of a Chamber of Commerce. The surprising thing is that a town of its size and attractiveness has not heretofore had one, or at least not had a live and vigorous one.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify the items reported in its Construction Department by full investigation. It is often impossible to do this before the item must be printed or else lose its value as news, and in some items it is found advisable to make statements as "reported" or "rumored," and not as positive information. If our readers will note these points they will see the necessity of the discrimination. We are always glad to have our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Mo., St. Louis.—Airplanes.—International Aerial & Navigation Co. (Thos. H. Keppel and Courtenay J. Genterman, representatives) leased 2-story factory building at 1039 N. Vandeventer Ave. and will equip for building aeroplanes.

Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Road Improvement Dist. (Carroll) No. 2 will construct 3000 ft. 18 and 24-in. culverts and 495 ft. steel bridges in connection with road construction; bids opened April 2; R. D. Alexander, Engr., Eureka Springs, Ark.

Ark., Mountain View.—Stone County Improvement Dist. No. 2 will construct bridges, culverts and 25 mi. of road; bids opened March 28; John B. Hess, Secy. Road Improvement Dist. No. 2.

Ga., Americus.—Sumter County Comms. will expend \$15,000 appropriation from Federal road fund to construct bridges on Dixie Highway, between Americus and Andersonville.

Ga., Decatur.—De Kalb County Comms. will construct steel bridge, piers and approaches across Pole Creek; bids until April 5; L. T. Y. Nash, Commr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Newman.—Coweta County Comms. ordered election April 24 to vote on \$500,000 bonds to construct bridges and roads.

Ga., Thomasville.—Thomas County Comms. will construct concrete bridge 896 ft. long; 16 ft. wide; cost \$60,000; date of opening bids not set; specifications obtainable from office of J. B. McCrary Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted to vote bonds.)

Mo., Fulton.—Callaway County, Millersburg Special Road Dist., will construct concrete bridge 83 ft. 4 in. long; concrete and tile culverts; bids until April 8; W. B. Cauthorn, Engr., Columbia, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Kansas City.—City will construct reinforced concrete bridge carrying Cliff Drive over Chestnut Avenue Trafficway; bids opened April 1; T. Harrington, Secy.

Okla., Grandfield.—Tillman & Wichita Counties Bridge Co. let contract to Austin Bros. Bridge Co., Dallas, Tex., at \$60,000 to construct pile and lumber bridge across Red River. (Noted bids in February on structure 5700 ft. long, 18-ft. span.)

Okla., Guymon.—Texas County Comms. let contract Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Leavenworth, Kan., at \$13,349 to construct 3 bridges.

Okla., Madill.—Marshall County Comms., Madill, and Grayson County Comms., Sherman, Tex., contemplate constructing steel bridge over Red River on Preston Road; cost \$100,000.

S. C., Chester.—Southern Power Co., Charlotte, N. C., contemplates constructing 9 concrete and iron bridges from Great Falls to Lugoff, 30 mi.; cost \$150,000; this is in connection with company's plans to construct road through 65,000 acres farming land; T. W. Ruff of Great Falls, S. C., is manager of company's farming lands in Great Falls section.

Tenn., Embreeville.—Washington County Bridge Committee let contract to Southern Bridge Co., Birmingham, Ala., to construct bridge across Nolichucky River; 16-ft. roadway; 15-ton capacity; cost \$20,000. (Bids lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Tarrant County Commissioners contemplate expending \$10,000 to reconstruct Five-Mile bridge.

Tex., Sherman.—Grayson County Comms., Sherman, and Marshall County Comms., Madill, Okla., contemplate constructing steel bridge over Red River on Preston Road; cost \$100,000.

W. Va., Alty.—Tyler County let contract to Johnson & Dotson, Middlebourne, W. Va., at \$3500 to construct 60-ft.-span bridge across Indian Creek; P. P. Berkley, Middlebourne, W. Va., County Engr. (Bids lately noted.)

W. Va., Buckhannon.—Upshur County Comms. let contract to Corns-Thomas Engineering Co., Huntington, W. Va., at \$7991 to construct reinforced concrete arch bridge over Buckhannon River at Ours Mills. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Meadville.—Tyler County let contract to Johnson & Dotson, Middlebourne, W. Va., at \$2750 to construct 55-ft.-span bridge across Sugar Creek; P. P. Berkley, Middlebourne, W. Va., County Engr. (Bids lately noted.)

W. Va., White Sulphur Springs.—Greenbrier County Comms., Lewisburg, W. Va., let contract Concrete-Steel Bridge Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., at \$1998 to construct 35-ft. reinforced concrete bridge over Wades Creek near White Sulphur Springs; Frank K. Rader, County Engr. (Noted in February as inviting bids.)

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Chipley.—Southern Cannery Supply Co., W. H. Baxley, Prest., Dawson, Ga., will establish cannery.

Fla., Winterhaven.—Winterhaven Citrus Fruit Growers' Assn. advises Manufacturers Record: Contemplating building large citrus fruit-packing house and would like estimates.

Fla., Marianna.—Company organized by W. H. Milton, M. L. Dekle, S. A. Daffin and others, capital \$30,000; will establish cannery for sweet potatoes, pears, etc.

Ga., Albany.—Albany Canning Co. organized; Chas. Chabot, Prest.; Fred H. Chabot, V.-P.; Earl Chabot, Secy.-Treas.; has plans

for 50x100-ft. mill-construction building; install machinery for No. 3 cans and for vegetable by-products. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$15,000.)

Ga., Moultrie.—Swift & Company (main office, Chicago) is reported to enlarge meat-packing plant.

Va., Onancock.—Marsh Market Packing Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd.; Herbert A. Drummond, Prest.; Zadoo S. Mears, Jr., Secy.; both of Hallwood, Va.

Clayworking Plants.

N. C., Asheville.—Brick, etc.—Elk Mountain Mfg. Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd. by Owen Norvel, J. E. Swain and Ruffner Campbell.

Tenn., Lexington.—Brick and Tile.—Lexington Brick & Tile Mfg. Co., capital \$12,000, inceptd. by T. A. Enochs, J. W. Threadgill, L. T. Fidler and others.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Gadsden.—Blount Mountain Coal & Iron Co. increased capital from \$200 to \$75,000. (Lately noted inceptd.)

Ky., Louisville.—Gordon Miller Coal & Coke Co. increased capital from \$80,000 to \$250,000.

W. Va., Alton.—Huston-Ziler Coal Co., capital \$100,000, inceptd. by J. M. N. Downes of Buckhannon, W. Va.; Geo. S. Ziler of Alexandria, Va., and others.

W. Va., Charleston.—Haywood Coal & Lumber Co., Edward Haywood, Prest.-Mgr., lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000; will ultimately develop coal mines in Tennessee; at present, lumber development to be principal business. (See Lumber Manufacturing under Tennessee.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Consolidated By-products Coal Co., capital \$2,400,000, inceptd. by Chas. S. Krebs and Calvin W. Morton.

W. Va., Huntington.—Logan Fuel Co., Robson-Prichard Bldg., lately noted inceptd., \$25,000 capital, will at present sell only coal.

W. Va., McDowell County.—M. H. Pedigo of Bluefield, W. Va., and Wm. H. Leckle of Welch, W. Va., purchased 1500 acres coal land on Pigeon Creek, in McDowell County, and will develop.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

Fla., Okeechobee.—Cement Blocks.—J. C. Platt, Wm. Collins and Joe Benscero of Miami, Fla., inceptd. company to establish cement-block factory; later plans to install power machines.

Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Blytheville.—Mackey & Langston will erect 4-80 gin; install machinery; steam power plant.

Tex., Brenham.—Farmers' Co-operative Gin Co., Wm. Rogge, Prest., will erect cotton gin.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Moreman Gin Co., capital \$25,000, inceptd. by J. D. Landers, R. L. Moreman and Frank Ocker.

Tex., Galveston.—Gosho Company of Fort Worth, Tex., will erect cotton compresses and warehouses costing \$100,000; equipment to include high density presses; B. F. and C. M. Davis, Engrs. and Contrs., Fort Worth.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Huntsville.—Huntsville Gin & Wharf Co. will erect cotton gin and cotton wharf; reinforced concrete and galvanized iron; crude oil burning engines; cost \$25,000.

Tex., New Berlin.—Santa Clara Gin Co., capital \$15,000, incptd. by Acht Erberg, Henry Loe er and W. F. Stasts.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Tex., Texarkana.—Liberty Cotton Oil Co., capital \$150,000, incptd.; Henry Moore, Jr., Prest.; F. W. Offenhauser, Secy.; will erect cotton-oil mill; daily capacity 80 tons cottonseed; install equipment to crush soy beans, peanuts, etc.

Drainage Systems.

La., Crowley.—Iota-Longpoint Drainage Dist. of Acadia Parish has plans by M. Bernard, Engr., Crowley, for 25 mi. of drainage canal; 500,000 cu. yds. floating dredge work.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Cow Castle Drainage Dist., Orangeburg County, W. H. Patrick, Chmn., let contract to John J. Quinn Co., Miami, Fla., at \$141,660, for drainage construction, at 12 cents per yd. for main canal (dredge work) and 30 cents per cu. yd. for laterals (hand work). (Bids lately noted; drain 40,000 acres.)

Electric Plants.

D. C., Georgetown.—Frank L. Wagner, 1413 H St. N. W., Washington, awarded contract for power plant; cost \$25,000.

Ga., Moultrie.—Swift & Company (main office, Chicago) will erect power-house and 2 additional stories to cold-storage building; cost \$150,000.

Ky., Ghent.—Ghent Electric Light Co., capital \$500, organized to construct electric-light system; has municipal franchise.

Ky., Smithland.—Smithland Light & Power Co., capital \$80,000, incptd. by H. Wilson, G. L. Crawford, M. L. Poell and others.

La., De Ridder.—City will vote April 22 on \$90,000 bonds for installation of pumping, light and power plant; Xavier A. Kramer, Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

Tex., De Leon.—G. E. Ford, Dallas, is reported to install additional machinery in electric-light plant; cost \$40,000.

Mid., Queenstown.—Town Commrs. will construct electric-transmission system to Centerville; secure electric light and power from municipal plant at Centerville. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Gloster.—City voted \$11,000 warrants to install oil-burning engines and other machinery in electric-light and water plant, Address The Mayor.

N. C., Benson.—City, L. Gilbert, Clerk, asks bids until April 24 on electric-light plant construction; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. See Water-works. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works; Electric Plant; Sewers.)

S. C., Clio.—Clio Electric & Power Co., capital \$30,000, incptd. by A. L. Calhoun, Jr., J. G. McRae and W. J. Rabon.

Tex., Fort Worth.—City Comsn. ordered election April 8 to vote on \$50,000 bonds to extend electric-light system.

Va., Rural Retreat.—Rural Retreat Power Co., capital \$25,000, incptd.; J. S. Etter, Prest.; C. W. Davis, Secy.; will purchase electric power from Appalachian Power Co. to supply Rural Retreat.

Fertilizer Factories.

Fla., Gainesville.—J. S. Shands contemplates menhaden fishing business and manufacture

of oil, scrap, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Oil (Fish) Machinery.)

Fla., Palmetto.—West Coast Fish Scrap & Fertilizer Co., capital \$15,000, incptd.; W. A. Walsingham, Prest.; W. H. Lester, V.-P. and Treas.; E. Bradley, Secy.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Seminole Phosphate Co., capital \$500,000, incptd. by J. P. Wilson, G. A. Clute, H. J. Faison and others.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Seminole Phosphate Co., capital \$500,000, incptd. by Wm. F. Walker, A. P. Petway, both of Fayetteville; E. N. Morrow, Croom, Fla., and others.

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Fertilizer Works, capital \$50,000, incptd. by J. P. Booth, Neill O'Donnell and A. E. Tisdale.

Tenn., Columbia.—Columbia Chemical Co., Roland T. Meacham, Prest., Cleveland, Ohio, acquired site 4 mi. south of Columbia and will build phosphate-crushing mill with daily capacity 400 tons rock; also plans to manufacture phosphoric acid, phosphorus and phosphatic sulphur; will use prepared rock in manufacture of commercial fertilizer. (See Mining.)

Va., Claremont.—American Marl & Fertilizer Co., Richmond, Va., organized; L. C. Bolton, Prest.; V. P. Venable, Secy.-Treas.; C. D. Gilliam, Mgr., Box 1574, Richmond; will erect mill-construction building; cost \$60,000; open bids about May 1; install machinery for complete lime and fertilizer plant; daily capacity 150 tons marl lime.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—M. B. Champion will erect flour mill; 3 stories; brick; daily capacity 50 bbls.; cost \$25,000.

Ark., Prairie Grove.—Washington County Milling Co., H. B. Collier, Secy.-Treas., will erect 32x100-ft. building, cost \$10,000; ordinary construction; install flour and meal mill machinery, with elevator; daily capacity 100 bbls. flour, meal and feed. Lately noted incptd., capital \$30,000, under Okla., Prairie Grove. (See Machinery Wanted—Flour and Feed Mill Machinery, etc.)

La., Crowley.—T. Simon let contract to H. J. Andrus to erect mill; cost \$50,000; install machinery costing \$150,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—Seaboard Flour Co., Kansas City, and Boston, Mass., and A. L. Jacobson of Atchison (Kan.) Flour Mills Co. acquired Imperial Brewing Co.'s plant and will equip as flour mill; daily capacity 1200 bbls.; electric power; 1000-bbl. blending plant; grain storage facilities for 75,000 bbls.; later plans to increase storage capacity.

N. C., Salisbury.—Ludwick Milling Co., 600 N. Long St., T. A. Ludwick, Secy.-Mgr., let contract to erect 25x36-ft. iron-clad building. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Ellorree.—Ellorree Milling Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by E. F. Irick, P. J. Hungerpiller, J. S. Ulmer and others.

S. C., Bishopville.—R. W. Rustin will erect flour and grist mill; brick; cost \$60,000.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Machine Shop.—Joubert-Goslin Machine & Foundry Co. will erect addition for foundry and machine shop; cost \$35,000; Ingalls Iron Works and Chas. M. Allen & Son are Contrs.

Ala., Montgomery.—Ice-making Machinery. Grant Quick Ice-Making Machine Co., capital \$75,000, organized; plans to manufacture ice machinery.

Ga., Atlanta.—Ornamental Iron and Steel.—F. E. de Gollan Co. purchased 5-acre site and will erect plant to manufacture ornamental iron and steel.

Ky., Louisville.—Pattern Works.—Louisville Pattern Works, capital \$15,000, incptd. by John F. Reeder of Louisville, Theo. W. and Gustav A. Roth of Muncie, Ind.; manufacture metal and wood patterns.

Okla., Newkirk.—Tractors.—Arkansas Valley Tractor Co. let contract for erection of lately-noted plant; 50x200-ft. building; cost within \$30,000; plans by H. G. Olmstead, Newkirk; install machinery for assembling tractors, also machine-shop equipment; C. H. Reser, Prest.-Mgr.; H. C. Herrick, V.-P.; C. H. Nichols, Secy.-Treas. (See Machine-shop Equipment; Motors.)

Tex., El Paso.—Ornamental Iron and Wire, etc.—Moore Iron Works, capital \$25,000, incptd. with F. B. Moore, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., and E. C. Nabor, Secy.-Treas.; acquired Moore-Schillinger Co.'s plant and will enlarge; will manufacture ornamental iron and wire work, engage in structural steel contracting and building, etc.; daily capacity of 20 portable garages and 100 steel beds.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Oil Refinery.—Home Oil Refining Co., Wm. M. Babcock, Prest., Tulsa, Okla., let contract to W. C. Hedrick Construction Co., Houston, Tex., to erect oil refinery; daily capacity 5000 bbls. (Incorporation with \$5,000,000 capital and other facts lately noted.)

W. Va., Spencer.—Boiler Repairs, etc.—W. S. King will install boiler and machine-shop machinery in 2-story, 50x130-ft. building; cost \$8000; Spencer Brick Co., Contr.; A. C. Thomason, Archt.; Spencer; boiler repairs, steel derricks and steel tanks. (Lately noted under Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, etc.)

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ky., Crab Orchard.—Masons' Gap Oil & Gas Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by F. G. Hurt, C. M. Adams and O. Raymond Skiles.

Ky., Frankfort.—Evergreen Oil Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by Carden Green, S. F. Hoge and Geo. MacLeod.

Ky., Frankfort.—Capital Oil Co., capital \$150,000, incptd. by S. F. Hoge, Carden Green and Geo. MacLeod.

Ky., Lexington.—Oil Pipe Line.—Cumberland Pipe Line Co. is making surveys for oil pipe line to extend from Busseyville, in Lawrence County, to Johnson County line, 19 mi.

Ky., Lexington.—Laurel Oil & Gas Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$500,000.

Ky., Lexington.—Ken-Flu Oil & Gas Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by Geo. W. Wilder, Edward Gorey and Frank M. Bryson.

Ky., Lexington.—Canewood Oil Co., capital \$99,000, incptd. by F. P. Thompson, Lexington; L. C. Neal, Winchester, Ky., and H. B. Clay, Paris, Ky.

Ky., Louisville.—Hall Creek Oil Co. increased capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Ky., Louisville.—Producers Oil & Shale Co., 400 W. Main St., lately noted incptd., capital \$50,000, now drilling in Allen County; open bids for piping about April 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Well-drilling Equipment.)

Ky., Louisville.—Pipe Line.—Insurance Oil Co., 305 Columbia Bldg., lately noted incptd., capital \$50,000, is installing 4-in. pipe line, connecting with Bowling Green, Ky.; Edgar Grider, Engr., Bowling Green.

La., Lake Charles.—North Island Oil & Mineral Co., capital \$50,000, incptd.; Henry Gournay, Prest.; Hilray Gournay, V.-P.; A. L. Gournay, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., Cyril.—Skimming Plant.—Lawton Refining Co., Lawton, Okla., is reported as considering erection of skimming plant.

Okla., Muskogee.—Tandy C. Young, lately noted to drill for oil, having lease, will purchase drilling tools; also install plant to

handle casinghead gas. (See Machinery Wanted—Well-drilling Tools.)

Tex., Beaumont.—Elva Oil Co., capital \$26,000, inctpd. by Sol E. Gordon, E. Conway Broune, both of Beaumont, and J. A. Leighton, Arcadia Parish, La.

Tex., Fort Worth—Refinery.—W. R. Spann, Shreveport, La., and others have plans for oil refinery; capacity 1500 bbls.

Tex., Fort Worth—Refinery.—Texas Producing & Refining Co., 613 Main St., will install 2-in. pipe line from wells to storage (probably 2 mi.); now drilling; W. C. Davis, Engr., Wichita Falls, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston—Oil Refinery.—Crown Oil & Refining Co., R. R. Kelly, Supt., will proceed with erection of oil refinery on Houston Ship Channel; initial daily capacity 2000 bbls.; plans increasing to 5000 bbls. (Lately noted to have let construction contract to W. C. Hedrick Construction Co., Houston.)

Tex., Point Isabel.—Sinclair Gulf Oil Refining Co. will construct oil storage tanks, docks, yard facilities and other improvements.

Tex., New Boston.—Red River Burk Burnett Oil Co. organized; has leases in Cotton County, Okla.; drilling bids now pending; James Hubbard, Engr., New Boston. (Noted in February inctpd., capital \$35,000, under Okla., Oklahoma City.)

Tex., Ranger—Oil Refinery.—T. B. Refining Co. (Geo. V. Taylor, Cushing, Okla., and H. A. Stroud, Electra, Tex.) will erect 2000-bbl. oil refinery; plans completed.

Tex., Stephenville—Oil Refinery.—Duke Consolidated Oil Co. will erect oil refinery.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Burk Fifth-six Oil Co., capital \$30,000, inctpd. by Sam Sparks, C. W. Reid and C. E. Anderson, Jr.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Oil Refinery.—George Newer and others are reported to build oil refinery; capacity 1000 bbls.

Va., Norfolk—Storage Plant.—Gulf Refining Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., is reported to proceed with plans for erection of plant and contemplates expending \$500,000 for erection of buildings, tanks and docks on 42-acre site.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Guadalupe Water Power Co., capital \$200,000, inctpd. by H. A. Halverson, F. T. Beadle, C. L. Kolb and others.

Va., Harrisonburg—Dam.—City let contract to Betts & Bolce, Harrisonburg, to construct concrete dam at hydro-electric plant; cost \$40,000; N. Wilson Davis, Engr., Harrisonburg.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Fla., Miami.—Miami Fish Co., J. G. Crossland, Pres., will install additional ice plant; capacity 50 tons.

Ill., Moultrie.—Swift & Company (main office, Chicago) will construct 2 additional stories to cold-storage building and erect power plant; cost \$150,000.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Armour & Co. leased building and will improve; install refrigerating plant, elevator, etc.; cost \$25,000.

Miss., Clarksdale.—N. O. Ballard is reported to build cold-storage plant.

Mo., Springfield.—Armour & Company (main office, Chicago) will rebuild cold-storage plant previously reported burned.

Mo., St. Louis.—Heil Packing Co. purchased site 335x146 ft.; will erect receiving station and install coolers.

Irrigation Systems.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Wichita Valley Irriga-

tion Project will be organized to irrigate 110,000 acres land in Northern Texas; general plan provides for construction of dam across Big Wichita River, 50 mi. above Wichita Falls, in Baylor County, to form reservoir; maximum depth of water at dam site is about 85 ft., to provide storage reservoir capacity of about 1,500,000 acre-ft., with area of 14,000 acres; northside canal will be 45 mi. long and irrigate 40,000 acres; southside canal, about 22 mi. long; also construct lateral canals and concrete and iron flumes; estimated cost \$3,000,000; Vernon L. Sullivan, Engr., has completed preliminary surveys.

Iron and Steel Plants.

Tex., Rusk—Iron Furnace.—Texas Steel Co., Keith Bldg., Beaumont, Tex., is reported to have blown in rehabilitated blast furnaces at Rusk; daily capacity 100 tons. (Lately noted.)

Land Developments.

Md., Baltimore.—Blankner Realty Co., 653 Title Bldg., will develop 41 acres adjoining Herring Run Park; will divide into 461 building lots; will erect cottages of 6 and 8 rooms; plans to construct streets 40 ft. wide of concrete or tar macadam.

N. C., Charlotte.—W. H. Belk retained E. S. Draper, 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, and New York, to survey and develop plans for estate.

N. C., Laurel Hill.—Richmond Cotton Mill retained E. S. Draper, 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., and New York, to develop plans for completion of mill village.

S. C., Orangeburg.—W. W. Wannamaker retained E. S. Draper, 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., and New York, to prepare plans for development of grounds.

Tenn., Bristol.—Shady Valley Orchard Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by J. Albert Robbins, T. L. Popejoy, H. L. Vance and others.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ark., Paris.—Harley, Hardwood Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by Robert B. Gattis (Pres.), C. O. B. Harley, T. A. Mashaw and others.

Fla., Lakeland.—Lakeland Lumber & Supply Co., E. O. Garland, Pres., acquired Polk County Lumber Co.; contemplates improvements to plant, including addition of basket drykiln plant, costing \$30,000, and other machinery.

La., Appleman.—Lutcher & Moore Lumber Co., Orange, Tex., contemplates building sawmill.

Miss., Vicksburg.—Lamb-Gary Lumber Co., capital \$100,000, inctpd. by J. A. Lamb, F. E. Gary and others.

N. C., Woodrow.—Carolina Timber & Railway Co., Sales Office, 405 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$250,000, inctpd. by C. E. Starr, Pres.; W. R. Reitzell, V.-P. and Treas.; will develop timber lands in Haywood County; erect 50,000-ft. band mill and build 14 mi. standard-gauge railroad.

Tenn., Memphis.—Ford Hardwood Lumber Co., Box 201, organized; L. W. Ford, Pres.-Mgr.; W. G. Gilson, V.-P.; J. D. L. Whitaker, Secy.; A. G. Fritchey, Treas.; acquired band-saw mill of Gibson-Whitaker Co.; make improvements; cost \$500; materials purchased; manufacture hardwood lumber, daily capacity 30,000 ft. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$10,000.)

Tenn., Nashville.—Cherokee Wood & Timber Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd. by R. F. Colgan, W. T. Kolter, T. G. McConnell and others.

Tenn., Nashville.—Cherokee Flume Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd. by R. F. Colgan, W. T. Kolter, T. G. McConnell and others.

Tennessee.—Haywood Coal & Lumber Co.,

Charleston, W. Va., inctpd., \$50,000 capital; Edw. Haywood, Pres.-Mgr.; J. S. Hill, V.-P.; F. M. Stambaugh, Secy.-Treas.; develop 1500 acres; manufacture lumber; later mine coal.

Tex., Rockland.—Chas. Patton and Mr. Taylor are reported to have acquired timber acreage and to erect sawmill.

Tex., Georgetown.—Griffith Lumber Co., lately noted to rebuild burned plant, deals in lumber and building material.

Tex., Houston.—Gulf Coast Lumber Co. increased capital from \$1000 to \$10,000.

Tex., Texarkana.—Alto Mill & Lumber Co. organized; J. A. Cramer, Pres.-Mgr.; C. R. Johnson, V.-P.; Ira L. Titus, Secy.-Treas.; succeeds Trigg-Hill Lumber Co. (Lately noted inctpd., capital \$50,000.)

Va., Pulaski.—Morris Lumber Co., capital \$25,000, inctpd.; Geo. R. Cheves, Pres.; E. J. Cooley, V.-P.; J. G. Morris, Secy., Parkersburg, W. Va.

W. Va., Huntington.—Mellwood Lumber Co., capital \$150,000, inctpd. by S. D. Morgan, H. T. Lovett, H. Blaisdell and others.

Metal-Working Plants.

Ala., Troy.—Skylights, Tin, etc.—D. A. Wheeler, Akron, Ohio, is considering erection of sheet-metal factory to manufacture metal cornice, skylights, tin, etc.

Ky., Louisville.—Electrical Tools.—Reciprocating Electric Tool Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

Mo., St. Louis—Wire and Iron.—St. Louis Wire & Iron Co., Theo. R. Fiesler, Pres., 926 Chouteau Ave., invites bids until April 15 to erect factory; brick and concrete; 50x150 ft.; 2 stories; cost \$30,000; A. A. Marquardt, Engr., 920 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk—Iron and Wire.—Central Iron & Wire Co., capital \$15,000, inctpd.; E. J. Nulls, Pres.; Chas. M. Smith, Secy.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Miners' Tools.—Fairmont Tool Co. will erect plant to manufacture miners' picks, wedges, bars, etc.; building will be of corrugated iron, 40x60 ft., 1 story. (Lately noted inctpd. with \$5000 capital.)

Mining.

Ark., Zinc.—McCurry Mining & Milling Co. (W. A. McCurry and Dick Graves) is reported to build concentrating plant at Rhodes-Manchester mine; machinery purchased.

La., Lake Charles.—Minerals.—North Island Oil & Mineral Co., capital \$50,000, inctpd.; Henry Gournay, Pres.; Hilaray Gournay, V.-P.; A. L. Gournay, Secy.-Treas.

La., Shreveport.—Minerals.—Shreveport Land & Mineral Co. organized; E. E. Robertson, Pres., Vivian, La.; Geo. J. Glover, V.-P.; Thos. H. McGregor, Secy.; W. F. French, Treas.; all of Shreveport.

Tenn., Bristol.—Kimberly Mining Co., capital \$15,000, inctpd. by C. F. Roth, Ben H. Testerman, H. M. Simmonds and others.

Tenn., Columbia.—Phosphate Rock.—Columbia Chemical Co., capital \$1,500,000, organized with E. T. Schuler, Treas., Gadsden, Ala.; will develop 178 acres phosphate land, 4 mi. from Columbia; will build plant with daily capacity 400 tons phosphate rock; pulverize rock for fertilizer; constructing spur tracks; plant to cost \$135,000; other officers are Roland C. Meacham, Pres.; Walter C. Baker, V.-P.; both of Cleveland; J. A. Curtis, Secy. (See Fertilizer Fact.)

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Flood Gates.—Farrelly Lake Levee Board, John M. Gracie, Chrmn., New Gascony, Ark., will construct flood gate across Big Bayou Meto and one at mouth of Little

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Bayou Meto, near Gillett, Ark.; bids will be advertised: Const. Engr., Isham Randolph, Continental-Commercial Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Engr. in charge, Willis E. Ayres, Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted contracts let for levee construction.)

D. C., Washington—Swimming Pool.—Commrs. District of Columbia, Daniel E. Garges, Chief Clerk, 511 District Bldg., rejected bids to construct swimming pools at Cardozo Playground. (Bids lately noted.)

Fla., Miami.—U. S. Engr. Office, Jacksonville, Fla., asks bids until May 3 for dredging in Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay). (See Machinery Wanted—Dredging.)

Fla., Sebastian.—Jetties.—Sebastian Inlet Assn., A. E. Campbell, Secy., Melbourne, Fla., plans to organize district and issue about \$50,000 bonds to construct jetties for Sebastian Inlet.

La., New Orleans—Levee.—State Engrs., 213 New Orleans Court Bldg., ask bids until April 21 to construct portion of Port Barre South Levee, St. Martin's Parish, Atchafalaya Basin Levee Dist.: 400,000 cu. yds. earth work; blanks and information obtainable from office State Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Levee Construction.)

Md., Calbarone—Pier.—State Roads Comdn., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md., let contract to Bailey & Dodson to construct pier at Calbarone for Clairborne-Annapolis Ferry Co.; Maryland Dredging & Contracting Co., 1515 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, has dredging contract.

Mo., Independence—Embankment.—Jackson County let contract to Les Byam, Mt. Washington, Mo., to construct earth embankment; 2000 cu. yds.; O. C. Sheley, Engr., Independence.

Tex., Galveston—Sea Walls, etc.—Government let contract to Dittlinger Lime Co., New Braunfels, Tex., to construct seawalls and riprap; cost \$18,632.

Tex., Huntsville—Wharf.—Huntsville Gin & Wharf Co. will erect wharf and cotton gin. (See Cotton Compresses and Gins.)

Va., Hampton Roads—Pneumatic Tube System.—Government let contract Standard Carrier Co., 51 E. 42d St., New York, to construct extensions to pneumatic tube system, Hampton Roads Naval Operating Base, Va.; cost \$29,637; J. G. MacLaren, Engr., 51 E. 42d St., New York. (See Machinery Wanted—Tanks; Steel Tube and Pipe; Trenching and Underground Wood Box, etc.)

Va., Norfolk—Dredging and Bulkhead.—U. S. Engr. Office, Major-Gen. Peter C. Hains, Dist. Mgr., let contract to Fred E. Jones, Norfolk, at \$1,025,000 for dredging and bulkhead at Norfolk Harbor. (Further facts lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk—Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office, Custom-house, let contract to Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co., 211 Park Row, New York, at \$389,750, for dredging in Inland Waterway, from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Martinsburg—Subway.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R., H. A. Lane, Chief Engr., Baltimore, will construct subway on North Queen St.; railroad to contribute \$75,000 and city about \$25,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Dams.—U. S. Engineer Office ask bids until April 24 to furnish stone riprap for Dams Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Ohio River. (See Machinery Wanted—Riprap.)

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Fairhope—Fruit, etc.—Tomepo Orchard Co., capital \$14,000, incptd.; W. G. McConnell, Prest., Sao Paulo, Brazil; R. E. Peterson, V.-P., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; G. M. McConnell, Secy., Fairhope.

Fla., Tallahassee—Contracting.—Leon Electrical & Supply Co., capital \$6000, incptd., by Chas. Williams, R. O. Collins and E. N. Oliver to conduct general contracting and deal in electrical supplies.

Md., Baltimore—Color Printing.—Maryland Color Printing Co., Holliday and Hillen Sts., let contract to Consolidated Engineering Co., 243 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, to erect 82x120-ft., 10-story, reinforced concrete building; Sidney S. Bouis, Const. Engr.; manufacture labels, wrappers, show cards and general printing in color.

Miss., Jackson—Electrical Contracting.—Stuart C. Irby & Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by Stuart C. Irby, H. F. Wheeler and H. McDavid.

Okla., Mangum—Grain Elevator.—Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., R. D. Brownell, Prest.; will erect fireproof elevator; capacity 10,000 bu.; open bids July 1.

Tenn., Memphis—Engineering.—Dixie Engineering Co., capital \$5000, incptd. by Edgar H. Kimmons, Jr., Lemuel H. Doty, D. L. De Vore and others.

Tex., Clifton—Grain Elevator.—Waco Mill & Elevator Co., F. P. Duncan, Prest., will erect grain elevator; daily capacity 60,000 bu.; cost \$20,000; Burrell Engineer Co., Engr., Security Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Wortham-Carter Publishing Co. (Fort Worth Star-Telegram), 8th and Throckmorton Sts., A. G. Carter, Mgr., will erect plant on site lately noted purchased; plans and specifications not completed.

Tex., Mt. Pleasant—Laundry.—H. M. Peterman and others are interested in establishment of steam laundry plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Laundry Machinery.)

Tex., Orange—Blueprints, etc.—Lone Star Blue Print & Supply Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by R. R. Massey, W. H. Doss and Ike A. Wynn.

Tex., Texarkana—Incinerator.—City Comms. contemplate building garbage incinerator.

Va., Norfolk—Contracting.—Erwin-Leslie Co., capital \$50,000, incptd.; Erwin C. Gutzwiller, Prest.; Leslie S. Mosher, Secy.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ark., Fort Smith—Creamery.—Watson & Aven of Little Rock, Ark., will erect creamery; 2 stories.

Ark., Russellville—Ice Cream.—Purity Ice Cream & Creamery Co., Elbert Garrett, Mgr., will erect 2-story, 50x100-ft. building; cost \$10,000; ordinary construction; open bids July 1; install ice, ice-cream and butter-making machinery; bids now open; daily capacity ice cream 1000 gals.; 1500 lbs. butter per week. Noted in February. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice and Ice-cream Machinery, etc.; Building Material; Elevator.)

Ark., Little Rock—Ice Cream.—Terry Dairy Co., 18th and Scott Sts., let contract to Herman & McCain to construct 47x132-ft. fireproof, concrete and brick building; asphalt roof; concrete floor; cost \$28,320; Archt., John S. Almand, 1105 Boyle Bldg.

Fla., Daytona—Preserving, etc.—East Coast Preserving Co. will erect plant to manufacture marmalade, jelly, etc.; 3 stories.

Fla., Miami—Tanning Extract.—Paltannic Tanning Extract Co. (Walter J. Lloyd and others) contemplates enlargement of present small factory and will install equipment to manufacture "Gametto," a tanning extract; also contemplates incorporation, \$150,000 capital; was previously, in 1918, noted to establish plant for manufacture of palmetto tanning extract, Walter J. Lloyd, Mgr. (See Machinery Wanted—Extracting Machinery; Pipe; Engine; Boiler.)

Ga., Augusta—Creamery.—Willis & Foreman will establish creamery and milk plant; daily capacity 500 gals.; install butter-making machinery.

Ga., Macon—Leather, etc.—United Leather Co., capital \$30,000, incptd. by Henry Kaplan, Harry Doctor and Louis R. Shear.

Ga., Savannah—Vegetable Oil.—International Vegetable Oil Co., 1006 Third National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., has begun erection of refinery and lard-substitute factory; brick; concrete and steel construction; cost about \$250,000; will refine crude-oil products of cotton-seed-oil mills in Augusta, Tifton, Raleigh and other cities; daily capacity 180,000 lbs. or 24,000 gals. at 7½ lbs. to gal. (Noted in February.)

Ga., Statesville—Turpentine.—Varn Turpentine & Cattle Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by J. E. Varn, T. H. Evans and others.

Ky., Ashland—Powder.—King Powder Co., First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, purchased 600 acres near Greenup and is reported to build powder factory.

Ky., Hickman—Medicine.—Southern Medicine & Mfg. Co. organized by W. H. Johnson and others.

Ky., Louisville—Meat Meal.—Standard By-Products Co., 101 Exchange Bldg., organized; Charles H. Knight, Prest.; E. H. Metcalf, V.-P.; Karl M. Zach, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr.; leased and improved plant; cost of improvements \$2000; install mill, dryer, screen; cost \$7500, purchased; manufacture meat meal. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$50,000.)

Ky., Louisville—Beverage.—Best Beverage Specialty Co., capital \$5000, incptd. by E. Keith Lyons, P. A. Gnaul and Henry Corte.

Ky., Hopkinsville—Clothing.—Blubuck Mfg. Co. will erect plant to manufacture garments for men and boys.

Ky., Paducah—Ice Cream, etc.—Tait & Nordmeyer Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo., is preparing plans to convert Paducah Brewery into ice-cream and dairy plant.

La., Shreveport—Creamery.—Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, capital \$20,000, incptd.; W. J. Perkins, Prest.; H. C. Metcalf, Secy.-Treas.; both of Shreveport; L. S. Hayes, V.-P., Haughton, La.

Md., Baltimore—Bakery.—Wm. Riehl, 11 S. First St., let contract to Jos. J. Geissler, 124 S. Highland Ave., Baltimore, to erect bakery; brick; 2 stories; 70x130 ft.; John Freund, Archt., 16 E. Biddle St., Baltimore.

Md., Bentley Springs—Tissue Paper.—H. D. Young, Prop. Eagle Paper Mill, is reported to remodel plant for manufacture of tissue paper.

Md., Hagerstown—Bakery.—Union Baking Co. organized by Norman S. Munson and Luther E. Palmer; will install bakery in Harmon Bldg.

Miss., Winona—Creamery.—Winona Creamery Co., capital \$5000, incptd. by J. N. Hall, J. W. Haley and others.

Miss., Yazoo City—Bottling.—E. D. Durham will establish bottling plant.

Mo., Kansas City—Shoes.—Peerless Blowout Shoe Co. of Dallas, Tex., leased 3-story building and will improve.

N. C., Wilson—Candy.—Liberty Candy Co., W. Herbert Woodward, Mgr., will establish candy factory; install machinery.

Okla., Guthrie—Tobacco.—Adam Traband & Son, Adam Traband, Mgr., will establish lately-noted plant to manufacture cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco; will install machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Tobacco-factory Equipment.)

Okla., Tulsa—Tents, etc.—King Six-In-One Tent Co. will enlarge factory facilities to manufacture tents, folding chairs, etc.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

S. C., Anderson—Creamery.—Anderson Creamery Co. organized; J. H. Bowden, Pres.; J. H. Bowden, Jr., Secy.; T. J. Maret, Mgr.; will install ice-cream machinery, purchased; daily output 100 gals. milk, 100 gals. ice cream. (Noted in February.)

N. C., Gastonia—Candy.—Sweetland Candy Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by P. P. Leventis, C. P. Leventis, A. S. Trakes and others.

Tenn., Cleveland—Brooms.—Crescent Broom Co. organized; J. W. Wiggins, Pres.; S. N. Varnell, Secy.; will install machinery for manufacture of brooms; cost \$1500; daily capacity 50 dozen. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$10,000.)

Tenn., Knoxville—Chemicals.—Invigorol Chemical Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by B. P. Ivy, C. H. Alexander, N. Baxter and others.

Tenn., Memphis—Bags.—Central Bag Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by A. L. Schleisinger, John Adler, L. D. Schleisinger and others.

Tenn., Memphis—Dental Supplies.—Southern Dental Supply & Mfg. Co., capital \$5000, incptd. by J. P. Cloyes, S. C. Sims, B. I. Phillips and others.

Tenn., Memphis—Medicine.—Eureka Medicine Co., capital \$5000, incptd. by W. D. Roberts, A. S. Roberts, John E. Roberts and others.

Tenn., Nashville—Candy.—Sterling Candy Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Tenn., Nashville—Advertising Devices.—Woof Automatic Advertising Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by F. M. Nevins, W. M. Carr, F. M. O'Neill and others.

Tex., El Paso—Ice Cream.—Midwest Creamery Co. of Denver, Col., will establish branch ice-cream factory; install ice-cream equipment, refrigerating apparatus, etc., costing \$20,000; S. D. Davis and D. H. Watson to be active managers; will occupy 1-story brick building being erected at 1420 Texas St. by Lee Orndorff; Albert M. Horne, Contr., Atlanta.

Tex., El Paso—Talcum Powder.—D. W. Steward Mfg. Co., D. S. Steward, V. P., Chattanooga, Tenn., is considering establishment of plant to manufacture talcum powders.

Va., Norfolk—Soap.—National Sulfen Soap Mfg. Co., Harry R. Bybee, Pres., purchased 1-acre site; will erect 2-story reinforced concrete building, 200x300 ft., costing \$50,000; equip to manufacture soap and soap powder. (Lately noted incptd. with \$200,000 capital.)

W. Va., Bluefield—Bakery.—Matz Bakery Co. purchased site and will erect bakery.

W. Va., Martinsburg—Cider, etc.—N. Poole and others contemplate installing machinery to manufacture cider; also dehydrating plant for apple products. (See Machinery Wanted—Cider-making Machinery; Dehydrating Machinery.)

W. Va., Wheeling—Signs.—Hi-Glo Company, capital \$50,000, incptd. by Henry J. Arbenz, Herman L. Arbenz, Carl O. Schmidt and others; will manufacture electric and other illuminating signs.

W. Va., Welch—Bakery.—Metz Baking Co. is reported to erect bakery.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Demopolis—Automobiles and Repairs.—Liberty Motor Co. organized; Chas. Newmark, Pres., New York; P. W. Crawford, V. P., Gallion, Ala.; J. Funkenstein, Treas.-Mgr., Demopolis; deal in automobiles, repairs, etc. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$10,000.)

Ala., Mobile—Automobiles.—Chandler Sales Co., capital \$15,000, incptd.; St. Clair Cazayoux, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.; Leslie K. Irwin, Secy.-Treas.

Ark., Little Rock—Tractors.—Dill Tractor Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Ark., will erect tractor

plant; 180x150 ft.; reinforced concrete; steel roofs; wireglass construction; cost \$40,000; daily capacity about 1 tractor.

Ark., Paragould—Automobiles.—Paragould Auto-Sales Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

Ark., Texarkana—Trucks.—Arkansas Truck & Body Co., J. L. Clarkson, Mgr., has completed lately-noted building; installed machinery; manufacture truck bodies, trailers and wheelbarrows, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Bolts, etc.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles.—Florida Oldsmobile Co., Howard Boss, Pres., leased building and will remodel; 10,500 sq. ft. floor space.

Fla., Tampa—Automobiles.—Parsley Automobile Exchange, capital \$10,000, incptd.; W. Roscoe Parsley, Pres.; V. Louis Guerra, Secy.-Treas.

Ky., Newbern—Automobiles.—Fowler Automobile Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by S. H. Fowler, T. G. Hymah and A. R. Willis.

Ky., Paris—Garage.—Mammoth Garage (R. S. Webb, Lexington, Ky.) purchased site 80x150 ft.; erect fireproof garage; cost \$10,000.

La., Alexandria—Garage.—Crawford, Jenkins & Booth of Shreveport, La., will occupy building to be erected by Mutual Loan & Investment Co.; structure will be 2 stories; 106 ft. square; brick; plate-glass windows; cost \$50,000.

La., Lake Charles—Tires, etc.—Calcasieu Rubber Co., capital \$25,000, incptd. by T. J. Trotti, W. H. Sullivan, both of Lake Charles, and H. Trotti of McAllen, Tex.

La., Shreveport—Dickinson Motor Car Co., Marshall and Crockett Sts., let contract to W. H. Werner, Box 908, Shreveport, at \$20,000 to remodel brick and wood garage building; concrete floors; composition roofing; install automobile elevator, cost \$2500; J. P. Annan, Archt., Shreveport, La.

Md., Frederick—Garage.—Young Motor Co. of Hagerstown, Md., purchased building and will remodel for garage.

N. C., Charlotte—Tires.—J. & D. Tire Co. is reported to have increased capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

N. C., Durham—Garage.—Durham Buggy Co., W. T. Minor, Mgr., will erect fireproof garage; cost about \$40,000; contract to be let locally; C. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Leaksville—Garage.—Boulevard Motor Co., Leaksville, N. C., organized; C. P. Robertson, Pres.; W. J. Baughn, Secy.; will erect 50x125-ft. ordinary garage building; cost \$10,000; install garage equipment; open machinery bids May 1. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Garage Equipment.)

N. C., Mount Olive—Garage.—Mount Olive Garage, capital \$50,000, incptd. by Ben W. Southerland, Henry R. Southerland, Walter T. Bell and others.

N. C., Thomasville—Automobiles, etc.—Hoyle Motor Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by J. E. Foy, Jr., Dermitt Shemwell and B. C. Young, all of Lexington, N. C.

Okla., McAlester—Garage.—J. D. Jones and others will erect garage, 133x126 ft.

Okla., Tecumseh—Garage.—M. L. Caldwell let contract to D. W. Strain, Tecumseh, to erect garage; 1 story; 100x120 ft.; cost \$13,000; E. J. Peters, Archt., Shawnee, Okla.

S. C., Columbia—Automobiles.—Breedon Auto Supply Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by J. O. Breedon, J. F. Liles, W. P. Breedon, Jr., and others.

S. C., Greenville—Garage.—W. C. Cleveland will erect storage garage; 2 stories; brick and tile; 75x82 ft.; W. M. Jordan, Contr.;

T. H. and J. G. Cunningham, Archts.; all of Greenville.

S. C., Greenville—Automobiles.—Greenville Auto Supply House, capital \$10,000, incptd. by R. A. Farmer, T. E. Gibson and J. H. Farmer.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobile Trucks, etc.—Coro-Holmes Company, capital \$50,000, incptd. by L. S. Coro, H. L. Holmes, W. E. Moore; manufacture automobile trucks and parts.

Tex., Austin—Automobiles.—Nash South Texas Motors Co., capital \$65,000, incptd. by Harry L. Miller, Geo. D. Campbell and G. D. McGleim.

Tex., Orange—Automobiles.—Lester Auto Co., capital \$9900, incptd. by R. L. Lester, W. L. Joiner and I. L. Hill.

Va., Martinsville—Automobiles.—A. D. Ford Motor Co., capital \$50,000, incptd.; O. D. Ford, Pres.; P. S. Ford, Secy.

Va., Martinsville—Truck Bodies.—American Truck Body Co., H. S. Winn, Pres., lately noted organized, manufactures truck bodies, daily output 35.

Va., Norfolk—Auto Repairs.—H. M. Bramberry "Huck" Automotive Specialists, 719 Fairfax Ave., Earl L. Lewis, Mgr., let contract to M. R. Sobieston, 32d St., Norfolk, to erect semi-fireproof building; cost with equipment \$25,000; install milling machine, cylinder grinder, lathe, drill press, etc.; repairs and rebuilding and machine work. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine-shop Equipment.)

Va., Petersburg—Automobiles.—Raymond Motor Co., capital \$20,000, incptd.; C. H. Raymond, Pres.; J. J. Nelms, V. P.; G. B. Smith, Secy.; continues established business.

Road and Street Work.

Ala., Selma.—City will construct concrete sidewalks on Alabama Ave., from Lauderdale to Union Sts.; bids until April 7; W. O. Crisman, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ala., Sheffield.—City let contract to Foy Proctor Co., Nashville, Tenn., to construct bitulithic pavements; R. A. Chapman, Engr. (Bids noted in February.)

Ala., Tusculumbia.—Colbert County Commrs. let contract Mitchell Bros., Tusculumbia, to construct 7-mi. gap of Jackson Highway; cost \$28,000.

Ala., Vernon.—Lamar County will grade, drain and surface with gravel 6.14 mi. Sulligent and Hamilton Rds. (State Trunk Rd. No. 18); 31,634 cu. yds. earth excavation; 480 lin. ft. vitrified clay pipe; 495 ft. corrugated iron pipe; 26,397 ft. B. M. lumber bridges; 7446 ft. piles; 79.5 cu. yds. concrete; 114 ft. concrete markers; bids until Apr. 10; W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Bentonville.—Benton County Road Improvement Dist. (Carroll) No. 2 will make improvements; 100,000 yds. earth excavation; 15,000 cu. yds. solid rock excavation; 3000 ft. 18 and 24-in. culverts; 495 ft. steel bridges; bids opened April 2; R. D. Alexander, Engr., Eureka Springs, Ark. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Clinton.—Van Buren County Commrs let contract to S. Woodsman, Shirley, Ark., to construct 24 mi. of road; cost \$100,000.

Ark., Mountain Home.—Baxter County Road Improvement Dist. contemplates constructing 36 mi. of road.

Ark., Monticello.—Bartholomew Road Improvement Dist. of Drew County organized with R. H. Wolf, Pres., Tillar, Ark.; Carter & Pritchett, Engrs.; will make preliminary surveys and prepare cost estimates; roads will probably be of gravel with concrete base and bridges of concrete.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ark., Little Rock. — State Highway Dept. invites bids until April 17 to construct 55-mi. road from Little Rock to Hot Springs; concrete or asphalt; 30-ft. roadbed, 18 ft. to be paved; cement, gravel or macadam base; concrete culverts and bridges, except small vitrified tile culverts; 746,900 sq. yds. paving; 492,000 cu. yds. earth work; 124,000 cu. yds. rock excavation; 4300 ft. 12 to 30-in. culverts; Lund & Hill, Engrs., Little Rock; E. O. Bagley, Secy. Highway Comms. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Mountain View.—Stone County Road Improvement Dist. No. 2 will construct 25 mi. of road, including bridges and culverts; bids opened March 28; John B. Hess, Secy. Road Improvement Dist. No. 2. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ark., Sheridan.—State Highway Comsn., Little Rock, Ark., plans to construct 24.19 mi. of highway from Leola to Payne, in Grant County; 22-ft. embankment; cost \$176,576.29.

D. C., Washington. — Comms. Dist. of Columbia, 511 Dist. Bldg., are reported to have let contract to Warren F. Brenizer Co., 101 New York Ave. N. E., Washington, to construct 30,000 sq. yds. concrete sidewalks.

Fla., Bartow.—Polk County Comms. ordered election April 22 to vote on \$390,000 bonds to construct roads. (Lately noted as contemplating voting.)

Fla., Fort Myers.—Lee County Comms. will hard-surface sections of road with pebble marl or shell at Bonita Springs; bids until April 7; R. G. Collier, Chmn. Dist. No. 3; J. F. Garner, County Clerk. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—City will expend \$125,000 to improve Main, Hogan, Washington and other streets; John T. Alsop, Jr., Prest. City Council.

Ga., Albany.—City will vote on bonds to pave 15 blocks. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Atlanta.—Fulton County Comms. let contract to Nichols Construction Co., Atlanta, to macadamize South Moreland Ave.; cost \$26,000.

Ga., Atlanta. — State Highway Comms. apportioned emergency Federal road fund of \$1,392,000 among 35 counties as follows: Chatham, \$200,000; Bibb, \$200,000; Screven, \$10,000; Evans, \$15,000; Mitchell, \$30,000; Colquitt, \$100,000; Sumter, \$15,000; Douglas, \$15,000; Troup, \$15,000; Butts, \$30,000; Spalding, \$50,000; Crawford, \$10,000; Dade, \$15,000; Catoosa, \$9000; Walker, \$50,000; Floyd, \$50,000; Franklin, \$25,000; Hart, \$25,000; Elbert, \$25,000; Clarke, \$50,000; Walton, \$20,000; Morgan, \$50,000; Greene, \$30,000; Wilkes, \$47,000; Gilmer, \$8000; Habersham, \$50,000; Stephens, \$25,000; Hall, \$50,000; Forsyth, \$25,000; Gwinnett, \$25,000; Jackson, \$10,000; McDuffie, \$9000; Richmond, \$20,000; Appling, \$20,000; Glynn, \$40,000. (Colquitt, Sumter, Jackson and other counties lately noted as arranging for bond elections for road construction. Bibb County as having voted \$700,000 bonds to construct concrete roads, and Chatham County as inviting bids to construct Tybee, Augusta and other roads.)

Ga., Brunswick.—Glynn County will vote on \$400,000 bonds for highway construction; E. R. Conant, Const. Engr., Savannah, Ga.; H. M. Miller, Chmn. County Comms. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Claxton.—Evans County ordered election April 19 on \$25,000 bonds to construct roads; H. L. Brewton, Chmn. County Comms.

Ga., Cairo.—City, A. W. Miller, Mayor, will construct 13,980 sq. yds. asphalt, brick or concrete pavement, 7149 lin. ft. combined curb and concrete gutter or 7149 ft. granite curb and concrete gutter; bids until April 10; O. H. Lang, Const. Engr., Moultrie, Ga. Lately noted to have voted \$14,000 bonds, mak-

ing \$42,000 available. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Dahlonega.—Lumpkin County votes May 6 on \$80,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Ga., Gainesville. — Hall County Comms. ordered election in April to vote on \$500,000 bonds to construct roads.

Ga., Newnan. — Coweta County Comms. ordered election April 24 to vote on \$500,000 bonds to construct roads and bridges.

Ga., Rome.—Floyd County Comms. will construct 5 mi. of concrete road, between Rome and Lindale, costing \$100,000.

Ga., Washington.—City is considering paving Liberty, Spring, Jefferson and Court Sts. and Alexander Ave. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Benton.—Marshall County Comms. have \$64,000 available to build 30 mi. of Jefferson Davis Highway.

Ky., Bowling Green. — Warren County Comms. let contract to R. G. Price of Bowling Green to resurface 5.7 mi. of macadam roads.

La., Alexandria.—City will pave sidewalks on Gould Ave. with concrete; bids until April 7; C. M. Ake, Secy. City Comms. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., Jonesboro.—Jackson Parish voted \$500,000 bonds to construct roads. Address Police Jury.

La., New Orleans.—State Highway Comsn., Duncan Ruie, Engr., New Orleans, is preparing plans to construct 50 mi. of water-bound macadam and gravel roads; also bridges over swamps.

La., Lafayette.—Lafayette Parish, Road Dist. No. 2, ordered election April 9 on \$125,000 bonds to construct roads. Address Police Jury.

La., St. Joseph.—Tensas Parish Police Jury, E. F. Newell, Clerk, will grade roads; invites bids until April 5; contemplates voting on \$300,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

La., Vidalia.—Concordia Parish Police Jury ordered election for May 8 on \$800,000 bond issue for road construction.

Md., Baltimore. — Maryland State Road Comsn. let contract to Howard O. Flor, 1707 Pratt St., Baltimore, at \$15,960 to remove point of land at Ferry Bar; 19,000 cu. yds. excavation. (Bids lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Blankner Realty Co., 653 Title Bldg., plans to construct streets, 40 ft. wide of concrete or tar macadam, in connection with development of 41 acres adjoining Herring Run Park, for residential section. (See Land Development.)

Md., Baltimore.—City will grade, curb and pave various streets included in Contract No. 169; 29,700 sq. yds. sheet asphalt; 4500 armored concrete curb; 12,000 lin. ft. old stone curb, reset and redressed; 2300 sq. yds. vitrified brick gutters, etc.; bids until April 9; John H. Robinette, Prest. Comms. for Opening Streets. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore.—City will grade and pave with cement concrete various alleys included in Contracts Nos. 31a, 32 and 33; bids until April 9; Geo. F. Wiegardt, Highways Engr., City Hall. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Easton.—Maryland State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md., asks bids until April 8 to construct section State Highway from St. Michaels to Claiborne, 2.65 mi. concrete. Contract No. T-11, Talbot County. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Hagerstown. — Washington County Comms. will construct 2.84 mi. of State-aid Highway to Pennsylvania line; bids until April 8; D. Angle Wolfinger, County Clerk. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Upper Marlboro.—Prince Georges County Comms. appropriated \$7500 to improve Livingston Road from District line.

Miss., Cleveland. — Bolivar County Special Road Dist. No. 6 let contract to Healy Construction Co., Meridian, Miss., at \$98,000 for grading and surfacing with gravel 27 mi. road. (Bids lately noted.)

Miss., Columbus.—City contemplates paving streets; cost \$25,000. Address City Clerk.

Miss., Fayette.—Jefferson County, Jeff Truly, Judge, has \$270,000 available plus probable Government aid of 50 per cent. for building gravel roads; date of bids not set. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Macon. — Noxubee County Comms. appropriated \$12,000 to construct road from county line to Macon.

Miss., Monticello.—Lawrence County voted \$20,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Miss., Pascagoula.—City let contract for 6000 ft. of paving; concrete base; asphalt and rock surface. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Eldorado Springs. — Cedar County Comms. will macadamize roads; invite bids; cost \$16,000; Hardy C. Young, County Supr.

Mo., Fulton.—Callaway County, Millersburg Special Road Dist., will construct 7.6 mi. of State Road Project No. 11, including earth grading, surfacing of gravel and macadam 9 ft. wide; 1 concrete bridge, 83 ft. 4 in. long; concrete and tile culverts; bids until April 8; W. B. Cauthorn, Engr., Columbia, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Independence.—Jackson County Comms. will grade and macadamize 2 mi. Sugar Creek and Cement City Roads; also 1½ mi. of Courtney-North Road; O. C. Sheley, County Engr., will invite bids.

Mo., Independence. — Jackson County Comms. let contract Kansas Construction Co. of Kansas City at \$74,085 to pave Holmes St. Road, from city limits to Red Bridge; ¼ mi.; width, 18 ft.; water-bound macadam.

Mo., Kansas City.—City let contract to H. H. Hannankratt of Kansas City at \$78,000 to grade Van Brunt Blvd., from 12th to 31st St., and to Halpin-Dwyer Construction Co. of Kansas City at \$9000 to pave 31st St., from Penn to Wyandotte St. with bituminous macadam.

Mo., Liberty.—Clay County Comms. will proceed with plans for construction of 202 mi. of hard-surfaced roads, to include road from North Kansas City to Excelsior Springs, 24 mi., and county's link of Jefferson Highway, from North Kansas City along west line of county through Smithville, 22 mi.; \$1,250,000 bond issue previously authorized.

Mo., Marshall.—Saline County, Malta Bend Dist., voted bonds to construct hard-surfaced roads. Address County Comms.

Mo., Stockton.—Cedar County, El Dorado Springs Special Road Dist., voted \$150,000 bonds to macadamize roads; Hardy C. Young, County Supr.

Mo., St. Louis.—City let following contracts for street and alley improvements: Eyer-mann Construction Co., at \$33,465.25; Frank A. Stiers, at \$15,140.40; Timothy E. Cavanagh, at \$2979.85; Skrainka Construction Co., at \$2434.15; James E. Perkinson, at \$4382.55.

Mo., West Plains.—Howell County Comms., West Plains, and Ozark County Comms., Gainesville, Mo., are reported to construct road from West Plains to State line, connecting with Baxter County (Ark.) roads.

N. C., Rutherfordton.—City will construct 10,000 sq. yds. concrete street paving and 1000 sq. yds. sidewalk paving; also granite and cement curb; bids until April 25; R. L. Green-

lee, Engr.; R. R. Simmons, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

N. C., Henderson.—City contemplates expending \$300,000 to pave streets. M. H. Stone, Mayor.

Okla., Enid.—City Comms. will let contract April 7 (bids opened April 3) to construct concrete paving, cost \$60,000; issue bonds; B. F. Lewis, City Engr. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City let contract to Western Paving Co., Oklahoma City, to construct streets of asphaltic concrete top, 4-in. concrete base. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City let contract to M. A. Swatek Co., Oklahoma City, at \$77,277 to pave Park Place, 11th St., Laird Ave., etc.

Tex., Anahuac.—Chambers County, Precinct No. 2, voted \$50,000 bonds to improve roads. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Tulsa.—City will construct 10 mi. of sidewalks; M. J. McNulty, Jr., Commr. of Streets and Public Property.

La., Port Allen.—State Engrs. Highway Dept., 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, ask bids until April 7 to construct with gravel Port Allen-Rosedale Highway; 11.69 mi.; West Baton Rouge Parish; Duncan Buie, State Highway Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Charleston.—Tallahatchie County Comms. let contract to Newell Construction Co., 2309 1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala., to gravel and surface with bituminous material 21.5 mi. of road; 35,000 cu. yds. pit-run gravel, 2750 screenings and 101,000 gals. road oil; cost \$79,235. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Caruthersville.—City let contract to W. D. Lonergan, St. Louis, Mo., for 8000 sq. yds. of vibrolithic paving. (Noted in Feb.)

Mo., Danville.—New Florence Special Road Dist. Comms. have \$55,000 available to construct 8-mi. macadam road, New Florence-High Hill; W. H. Kelsick, New Orleans, probably contractor. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Danbury.—Stokes County, Beaver Island Township, voted \$25,000 bonds for road construction; Robert G. Petree, County Clerk.

N. C., Danbury.—Stokes County, Snow Creek Township, voted \$35,000 bonds for road construction; Robert G. Petree, County Clerk.

N. C., Rutherford.—Rutherford County voted \$30,000 bonds to construct section of Asheville-Charlotte highway. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Miami.—City will pave 40 blocks of streets; plans completed. Address City Engr.

S. C., Pickens.—Pickens County Comms., C. L. Cureton, Official, has \$200,000 available to construct top-soil road; construction by convict and day labor; P. F. Patton, Engr., Greenville, S. C. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—City, John W. Flenniken, Commr. of Streets, asks bids until Apr. 8 for paving, curbing and guttering in Dists. Nos. 156, 157, 158 and 159; 12,000 sq. yds.; J. B. McCalla, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tenn., Paris.—State Dept. of Highways, Nashville, Tenn., A. M. Nelson, Engr., let contract to J. T. Calhoun & Co., Nashville, at \$166,562.81 to construct 7-in. thick compacted, 16 ft. wide, chert-surface road; 102,130 cu. yds. excavation; 144,480 sq. yds. surfacing; 730 cu. yds. concrete; 59,808 lbs. reinforcing steel; 1107 ft. culvert pipe. (Lately noted bids, also construction of 15.39 mi. State Highway in Henry County.)

Tenn., Jackson.—City Comsn. contemplates 56,594 sq. yds. of brick or asphalt street pavement, 8718 yds. concrete alley paving and 5736 lin. ft. stone gutters; John L. Williams, City Engr.

Tenn., Jonesboro.—Washington County Good Roads Comsn., Mr. Webster, Engr., will grade and macadamize 12-mi. road; contract to be let. Address County Comms.

Tex., Cameron.—Milam County, Dist. No. 23, will vote on \$20,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Cameron.—Milam County, Dist. No. 20, will vote on \$15,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Cameron.—Milam County, Dist. No. 24, will vote on \$10,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Clarendon.—City, W. A. SoRelle, Mayor, let contract to Panhandle Construction Co., Plainview, Tex., to pave 4 blocks with concrete and vitrified brick; cost \$47,000; Elrod & Co., Engrs., Dallas, Tex. (Lately noted bids.)

Tex., Granbury.—Hood County voted \$140,000 bonds to construct 140 mi. of hard-surfaced road, from Fort Worth to Brownwood. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Greenville.—Hunt County voted \$2,000,000 bonds for road construction. Address County Comms. (Noted in Feb.)

Tex., Groesbeck.—Limestone County, Road Dist. No. 4, voted \$250,000 bonds for road improvements. Address County Comms.

Tex., Groesbeck.—Limestone County, Road Dist. No. 10, voted \$65,000 bonds for road improvement. Address County Comms.

Tex., Groesbeck.—Limestone County, Road Dist. No. 12, voted \$90,000 bonds for road improvement. Address County Comms.

Tex., Henderson.—City voted \$50,000 bonds to pave streets. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Hillsboro.—Hill County voted \$250,000 bonds to construct roads in Hubbard Roads Dist. No. 3. Address County Comms. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Hillsboro.—Hill County, Itasco Dist. No. 2, will vote April 25 on \$360,000 bonds to construct hard-surfaced road. Address County Comms.

Tex., Johnson City.—Blanco County, Precinct No. 1, voted \$50,000 bonds to construct roads. Address County Comms.

Tex., Kaufman.—Kaufman County voted \$1,450,000 bonds to construct roads; Comms. Precinct, \$750,000; Justice Precinct, No. 5, \$300,000; Justice Precinct, No. 7, \$400,000. Address County Comms. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Mount Vernon.—Franklin County voted \$500,000 for road construction. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Montague.—Montague County, Hardy L. Overstreet, Commr., Bowie, Tex., let contract to Womack Construction Co., Sherman, Tex. (or Bowie, Tex.), to construct roads; has \$400,000 available to build 90-mi. road; first contracts have been awarded, one to follow later; J. Rutledge Hill, Engr., Bowie, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Pittsburg.—City, S. R. Greer, Mayor, has \$8000 available for paving 5000 sq. yds. sidewalks and curbing; C. A. Duck, Engr., Greenville, Tex. (Lately noted to vote bonds.)

Tex., Port Arthur.—City, R. L. Drake, Commr., has \$270,000 available to construct 40 mi. shell and gravel streets; date of opening bids not set; C. E. Ridley, Engr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—McLennan County will construct Waco and McGregor Road with asphalt; bids opened April 1; James P. Alexander, County Judge; Manton Hannah, County Engr.; both of Waco. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Woodville.—Tyler County Comms. ordered election April 27 to vote on \$800,000 bonds to construct section of Hobby Highway No. 40.

Va., Pulaski.—City let contract to T. W. Kersey, Pulaski, to pave sidewalks on Second St. and Dora Highway with stone.

Va., Newport News.—City will issue \$200,000 for street improvements and sewer construction.

Va., Norfolk.—City, Chas. E. Asburner, Mayor, has \$666,000 available to construct 46,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt, 91,100 sq. yds. wood block or durax, 34,000 sq. yds. granite relaid and 8700 sq. yds. granite; date of opening bids not set; W. H. Taylor, Jr., Engr. and Director Public Works.

Va., Richmond.—State Highway Comsn., G. P. Coleman, Commr., ask bids until April 18 to construct roads, including 5.37 mi. water-bound macadam road, Frederick County; 4.20 mi. gravel road, Charles City County; 2.77 mi. concrete road, Princess Anne County; 2.27 mi. water-bound macadam road, Roanoke County; 5.31 mi. concrete road, Norfolk County; R. B. Preston, County Engr., Portsmouth, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Richmond.—State Highway Comsn. will construct 2½ mi. of Three-Chopt Road with bituminous or waterbound macadam in Henrico County; bids until April 4; G. P. Coleman, State Highway Commr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Richmond.—State Highway Dept., G. P. Coleman, Commr., let contract to Ross Bros., Prospect, Va., at \$25,000 to construct 4.71 mi. soil road in Caroline and Essex counties; bids were rejected on 6.87 mi. graded road in Washington County; no bids received on 2.69 mi. water-bound macadam road in Nelson County. (Bids lately noted.)

W. Va., Buckhannon.—Upshur County Comms. will construct 10 mi. of 16-ft. cement concrete road; \$232,000 available; date of opening bids not set; W. C. West, County Road Engr., Buckhannon. Previously noted voting \$18,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Machinery.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Harrison County Comms. rejected bids on 9½ mi. road construction; new bids will be received April 17; J. W. Johnston, Dist. Engr. Noted in February. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Charleston.—State Roads Comsn., Geo. D. Hill, Division Engr., will construct hard-surfaced road from Charleston through Dunbar and Nitro to Institute.

W. Va., Elkins.—Randolph County rejected bids to grade and drain about 23 mi. of road; F. A. Parsons, County Road Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Hamlin.—Lincoln County Court let contract to G. L. Pence, St. Albans, W. Va., to construct 6 mi. 16-ft. concrete road, between West Hamlin and Griffithsville, at \$2.10 per sq. yd.; to J. L. Richmond, Huntington, W. Va., contract for 2 mi. of 16-ft. concrete on Hamlin-West Hamlin Road at \$2.15 per sq. yd.; Lincoln County has \$675,000 available for grading and hard-surfacing 14½-mi. road. (Bids lately noted.)

W. Va., Keyser.—Mineral County, Elk Dist., votes April 19 on \$137,000 bonds to construct 5½ mi. of road from Elk Garden to North-western Turnpike, and 2½ mi. from Elk Garden to Blaine. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Middlebourne.—Tyler County Commissioners will grade and surface 2.5 mi. road, 16 ft. wide, with bituminous-asphalt macadam; bids until April 10; cost \$45,000; P. P. Berkley, Engr., Middlebourne.

W. Va., Weston.—Lewis County, Freeman's Creek Dist., contemplates voting on \$450,000 bonds to pave roads. Address County Comms.

Sewer Construction.

Ala., Sheffield.—City Comms. let contract

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to Sullivan, Long & Hagerty, Bessemer, Ala., to construct storm sewers; R. A. Chapman, Engr. (Bids noted in February.)

Ark., Nashville.—Sewer Dist. No. 1. T. H. Bourland, Secy., ask bids until April 10 to construct sanitary sewers; 51,500 ft. of 12, 10 and 8-in. vitrified pipe, sewers and appurtenances; W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer System.)

D. C., Washington.—Comsn. Dist. of Columbia, 511 District Bldg., will construct substructure for Rock Creek pumping station of sewage-disposal system; bids until April 21; proposal forms, specifications, etc., from Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., 427 District Bldg.

Miss., Pascagoula.—City let contract to J. C. Mishler, Chattanooga, Tenn., to construct sewerage system; cost \$64,415. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Benson.—City, L. Gilbert, Clerk, ask bids until April 24 to construct sewers and sewage-disposal plant; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. See Water-works. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works; Electric Plant; Sewers.)

Okl., Picher.—City contemplates voting on \$250,000 bonds for sewer and water systems. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Pickens.—City votes April 21 on \$40,000 bonds to construct sewer system and water-works. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Fort Worth.—City Comsn. ordered election April 8 to vote on \$725,000 bonds to construct sewage-disposal plant; \$325,000 for sewers, \$250,000 of which will be expended to construct trunk-line sewers and \$75,000 for extensions; \$100,000 to construct storm sewers.

Va., Newport News.—City will issue \$230,000 for sewer construction and street improvements.

Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—McCoy Bros. are reported to have purchased site on which to erect shipbuilding plant.

La., Violet.—Steel Ships.—National Shipbuilding Corp., 202 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La., asks bids on equipment for shipbuilding plant on Lake Borgne Canal, lately noted purchased and to be improved, plant including \$1,000,000 drydock for ocean-going vessels; officers are: W. J. Kelley, Prest.; A. H. MacAdams, V.-P. and Secy.; both 42 Broadway, New York; J. L. Brierton, Asst. Treas. and Mgr., New Orleans; manufacture steel ships; install machinery, including rolls, drills, punches, cranes, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine Tools, etc.)

Textile Mills.

Ga., Athens.—Cotton Threads, etc.—Union Threads Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, acquired White City Mfg. Co.'s plant; will double capacity and change to manufacture of 36s and 40s, 2 and 3-ply, for Cincinnati plant; manufactures cotton threads for sewing and insulated wire and shoe laces.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—Hosiery.—Davis Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn., purchased site, 111x187 ft., and will erect hosiery-knitting mill.

S. C., McColl.—Automobile-tire Fabrics.—Marlboro Cotton Mills will install 50 looms in No. 8 mill; erecting building; Robert & Co., Archts.-Engrs., Candler Bldg., Atlanta. (Lately noted.)

Water-Works.

Ark., Nashville.—Water-works Dist. No. 1. T. H. Bourland, Secy., ask bids until April 10 to construct water-works system; 51,250 ft. of 8, 6, 4 and 2-in. (W. L.) mains, valves and hydrants; 50,000-gal. tank and tower; pumping

station, reservoir, air lift and wells; W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark. (See Machinery Wanted—Water System.)

Ga., Atlanta.—City will construct coagulating basin No. 5. Atlanta water-works; bids until April 9; W. E. Chambers, Purchasing Agent. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

La., Baton Rouge.—City will install 5,000,000-gal. pump at water plant; building concrete foundation; expending \$30,000 for improvements to furnish ample water supply. Address The Mayor.

La., De Ridder.—City will vote April 22 on \$30,000 bonds for installation of pumping, light and power plant; Xaxier A. Kramer, Engr., Magnolia, Miss.

La., Glenmora.—City contemplates water-works construction; Engr., Xavier A. Kramer, Magnolia, Miss.

La., Marksville.—City, J. H. Ducote, Mayor, voted \$35,000 bonds for water-works improvements.

Miss., Gloster.—City voted \$11,000 warrants to install oil-burning engines and other machinery in water and electric-light plant. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Oxford.—City let contract to Carliss Well & Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn., to construct and equip 12-in. well, including pump, etc.; cost \$3200.

Mo., Kansas City.—City will construct 15,000,000-gal. storage basins at Wabash and St. John Aves.; bids until April 9; also bids until same date to furnish 24,000 lin. ft. 48-in. wood, steel and concrete pipe; W. G. Goodwin, Ch. Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

N. C., Benson.—City, L. Gilbert, Clerk, asks bids until April 24 to construct water-works, electric light and sewerage; includes deep well and pump, 5 ml. water pipe lines, combined water and electric station, 60 and 100 K. W. units, boilers, pumps and reservoir, 4 ml. sewers and sewage-disposal plant; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works; Electric Plant; Sewers.)

Okl., Picher.—City plans voting on \$250,000 bonds to construct water and sewer systems. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Poteau.—City let contract to Merkle Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo., to construct water-works; cost \$89,780; J. E. Davis, Engr., Poteau. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Sapulpa.—City voted \$75,000 bonds to improve water-works. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

S. C., Pickens.—City votes April 21 on \$40,000 bonds to construct water-works and sewer system. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Houston.—City Council authorized \$100,000 bond issue to improve water plant, extend mains and drill wells. Address The Mayor.

Woodworking Plants.

Ga., Macon.—Barrel Staves.—Clark-Stewart Co., 512 Georgia Casualty Bldg., is interested in proposed installation of machinery for making barrel staves, including nail-keg staves. (See Machinery Wanted—Stave Machinery.)

Ky., Ashboro.—Casket.—Burns Casket Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by A. E. Burns and others.

Ky., Lexington.—Furniture.—Standard Furniture Co., capital \$25,000, incptd. by M. H. Conrad, Grady Roberts, B. W. Rainey and others.

N. C., Asheboro.—Caskets.—Asheboro Coffin & Casket Co., capital \$10,000, incptd. by Arthur Ross, J. F. Ross, J. D. Ross and others.

Tex., Texarkana.—Handles.—Ivory Handle Co. organized; J. N. Riley, Prest.; T. R. King,

V.-P. and Mgr.; J. F. Gorin, Secy.; J. D. Barlow, Treas.; will erect mill-construction building; cost within \$15,000; date of opening bids not set; install machinery to manufacture handles, also sawmill machinery; cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Address T. R. King, Ivory Handle Co., Hope, Ark.

Va., Winchester.—Cooperage.—Jefferson Cooperage Co. of Charleston, W. Va., purchased building and will equip to manufacture barrels.

W. Va., Huntington.—Frames, etc.—Cravens-Green Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by D. E. Green, E. E. Cravens, C. D. Forrer and others.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Furniture.—National Furniture Co., capital \$100,000, incptd. by Henry J. Arbenz, Herman L. Arbenz, Carl O. Schmidt and others.

Fire Damage.

Ark., Augusta.—Wade Sales' residence; White River cafe; Dickenson's grocery store, Augusta Bank and other buildings.

Ark., England.—A. E. Wright's cotton gin; loss \$50,000.

Ark., Little Rock.—Camp Pike postoffice; loss \$15,000; W. E. Floyd, Postmaster.

Ark., McGehee.—McGehee Bldg., owned by Abner McGehee Estate, Scott McGehee, Local Mgr.; loss \$10,000.

Ark., Star City.—E. T. Ladd's hardwood mill; loss \$30,000.

Ark., Texarkana.—Planters' Gin Co.'s plant; loss \$5000.

Ga., Fayetteville.—Fayette Oil Mill's seed warehouse; H. M. Pritchett's residence; A. O. Blalock's residences; estimated loss \$250,000.

Ky., Hickman.—Cowgill Drug Store, owned by S. M. Naifeh; Mose Barkett's building.

Ky., North Middletown.—I. G. Jones' residence, 3 mi. from North Middletown; loss \$10,000.

La., Alexandria.—Bell Laundry Co.'s plant; loss on building \$3000, and on machinery, \$10,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Empire Furniture Mfg. Co.'s plant at 431-33 Colvin St., damaged; loss \$5000.

Md., Darlington.—Odd Fellows' Hall; Webster B. Selfe's store and dwelling; H. C. Scarborough's garage; J. Fletcher Hopkins' residence and store.

Md., Hagerstown.—Harry L. Coffman Lumber & Wood Mfg. Co.'s plant; loss \$29,000.

Miss., Greenwood.—Mr. McC. Kimbrough's cotton gin (including 100 tons of cottonseed) on Rosebank plantation; loss \$12,000.

Miss., Pass Christian.—Live Oak Inn, owned by Ed. Marx Estate of New Orleans, and occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver; loss \$8000. (Lately incorrectly noted at Tex., Pass Christian.)

Mo., Portageville.—Residences of R. K. Miller and R. D. Ellington; Bell Telephone Exchange.

Mo., St. Louis.—T. L. Horn Trunk Mfg. Co.'s No. 2 factory at Eighth St. and Cass Ave.; loss \$30,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Monarch Laundry Co.'s plant.

N. C., Charlotte.—C. C. West's building, occupied by Evermore Hotel and Cafe, Piedmont Fruit Stand and others; loss \$50,000.

N. C., Charlotte.—Mrs. H. D. Abernethy's residence.

N. C., Lenoir.—Wilson Lumber & Milling Co.'s plant.

Okl., Stonewall.—Municipal Warehouse; loss \$35,000. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Ehrhardt.—Union passenger and

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freight station of Atlantic Coast Line R. R.; J. E. Willoughby, Chief Engr., Wilmington, N. C.

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville Mattress Spring Bed & Mfg. Co.'s plant; loss \$2500.

S. C., Sumter.—Sumter Cotton Warehouse Co.'s warehouse.

S. C., Tigersville.—B. F. Neves' residence.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Chattanooga Railway & Light Co.'s power station on Lookout Mountain; loss \$50,000.

Tex., Mexia.—J. M. Tidwell's 10-room residence.

Tex., Sherman.—Fred. Douglass School; loss \$10,000. Address School Board.

Va., Willoughby Beach.—Joseph Jones' cottage; dwelling owned by Charles L. Quinn, Norfolk.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Lafayette Window Glass Co.'s plant at Northview; estimated loss \$300,000.

W. Va., Mount Hope.—Mount Hope Coal & Coke Co.'s coal-mining plant, tippie and ice plant.

W. Va., Gleason.—Six dwellings, school-house, store, boarding-house and barber shop, owned by Gleason Coal & Coke Co., controlled by Brown Brothers, Frostburg, Md.; loss \$30,000.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Nurses' Home at North Wheeling Hospital; loss \$15,000.

fireproof; concrete floors. Address Bank of St. Charles. (See Machinery Wanted—Vault Door, etc.)

Miss., Charleston.—Building Committee, H. H. Womble, Chrmn., opens bids in 2 or 3 weeks to erect Masonic lodge building; 60x150 ft.; brick; cost \$30,000 to \$40,000; architect not selected. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Charlotte Lodge No. 332, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Harvey S. Bryan, Secy., will erect Elks' Home; cost \$25,000.

S. C., Beaufort.—Knights of Columbus purchased Sea Island Hotel and will improve for hostess-house for officers connected with Paris Island Government reservation.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—C. E. James will erect building on Broad St.; 3 stories; brick; cost \$25,000.

Tex., Dallas.—Oak Cliff Masons will erect lodge building at Beckley and Sunset Aves.; 2 stories; brick; cost \$40,000; W. C. Harman, Chrmn. Building Committee.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will erect lodge building at Lake Worth; contain sleeping quarters for members, cafe, and dressing-rooms for bathers; W. F. Looney and Selwyn Smith, Committee.

Tex., Galveston.—Young Women's Christian Assn. will erect administration building on Avenue G.

Va., Newport News.—War Camp Community Service will erect 26 "Home State houses" for entertainment of returning soldiers; cost \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Bank and Office.

Ark., Marianna.—W. S. McClintock will erect store and office building. (See Stores.)

D. C., Washington.—Riggs National Bank, Charles C. Glover, Pres., 1503 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., will alter and enlarge bank building.

Ga., Atlanta.—Hanson Motor Co. will erect 2-story office building and shop; cost \$14,600.

Md., Baltimore.—Citizens' National Bank, Albert D. Graham, Pres., Pratt and Hanover Sts., purchased site at Light and Redwood Sts. and will erect bank building.

Miss., Clarksdale.—W. Levine is having plans prepared by Chas. Pfeil, Memphis, Tenn., for store and office building. (See Stores.)

Miss., Columbus.—Columbus National Bank is having plans prepared by P. J. Krouse, Meridian, Miss., for building to replace structure lately noted damaged by fire at loss \$250,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—Zahner Mfg. Co., F. L. Zahner, Secy. and Treas., will convert building on Walnut St. into offices and salesrooms. (See Stores.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Third National Bank, F. O. Watts, Pres., is having plans prepared by G. F. A. Brueggeman, Third National Bank, St. Louis, for annex at Broadway and Olive St.; 4 stories; 19,000 sq. ft. of space. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Cleveland.—Dave Ratner has plans by John V. Starr, Tulsa, Okla., for store and office building. (See Stores.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Sterling Refining Co., 319 Mercantile Bldg., plans to erect office building; 50x50 ft.; 2 stories; brick and stone; cost \$30,000.

S. C., Andrews.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank has plans by D. B. Hyer, Broad St., Charleston, S. C., for bank building; 25x70 ft.; 2 stories; press brick; tin roof; wood floors; cost about \$12,000; construction begins April 1; bank purchases all material. Address D. L. Moyd, Andrews. (Lately noted.)

BUILDING NEWS

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Miami.—Frank Gallat is having plans prepared by E. A. Nolan, Miami, for 5-story apartment-house on 9th St.; 70 apartments.

Fla., Orlando.—George A. Krug will erect apartment-house on North Orange Ave.

Fla., Orlando.—O. S. Lang will erect 3 Swiss chalets at North Main St. and Robinson Ave.; 4 suites each.

Fla., Miami.—Benjamin F. Hodson will erect apartment-house at Rickmer St. and Avenue C; 5 stories; drug store on lower floor.

Ga., Savannah.—Olaf Otto plans to erect apartment-house; 6 stories; 5 suites on each floor; fireproof; reinforced concrete frame with stone and brick veneer; freight elevator; cost \$25,000.

Ky., Owensboro.—M. R. Hays is having plans prepared by C. W. Kimberlin, Odd Fellows' Bldg., Owensboro, for apartment-house; 2 stories and basement; brick, concrete and stone.

Ky., Owensboro.—C. G. Massie is having plans prepared by C. W. Kimberlin, Odd Fellows' Bldg., Owensboro, for apartment-house; 2 stories and basement; 50x64 ft. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Owensboro.—Lee Hart is having plans prepared by C. W. Kimberlin, Odd Fellows' Bldg., Owensboro, for apartment-house; 2 stories and basement; 50x60 ft. (Lately noted.)

La., New Orleans.—R. P. Farnsworth, Owensboro, Ky., will remodel residence at 4125 St. Charles Ave. for apartment-house; 4 or 6 suites.

Md., Baltimore.—Simon Rief, 2101 Linden Ave., is having plans prepared by Theodore Wells Pietsch and E. H. Glidden, American Bldg., Baltimore, for remodeling residence at Whitlock St. and Eutaw Place for apartment-house; 3 stories; brick; cost \$10,000; bidders estimating are: W. E. Harn Co., Inc., 2314-16 Oak St.; A. Knell, Jr., 406 Law Bldg.; John F. Kunkel, 29 S. Linwood Ave.; Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave.; all of Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Col. John Small, Delta Ave., has plans for apartment-house at 3d and Sharkey Sts.; 3 stories; brick; 30 to 35 rooms; lobby and store on first floor.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—A. Horowitz, care of Mrs. N. Berlin, will erect apartment-house at 9th and Chestnut Sts.; tentative plans call for fireproof construction; 2 stories; brick.

Okla., Tulsa.—H. A. Orcutt, First National Bank Bldg., has plans by John V. Starr, 29 Nebraska Bldg., Tulsa, for apartment building

at 15th and South Main Sts.; 46x120 ft.; 3 stories and basement; brick, stone and tile walls; hollow tile and wood partitions; hardwood and tile floors; composition, built-up asphalt roof; electric lighting; concrete sidewalks; cost \$60,000; construction by day work with superintendent; heating, plumbing and electrical work to be let. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—John S. Davenport has plans by John W. Robb, Tulsa, for apartment-house at 12th and Boston Sts.; 4 suites; cost \$13,500.

Okla., Tulsa.—Cynthia Apartments will erect addition at 7th and Cheyenne Sts.

Tex., Tyler.—Chamber of Commerce, A. L. Burge, Secy., is promoting organization of company to erect apartment-houses; John V. Hughes, Chrmn. of Committee on Organization; Tyler Building & Loan Assn., E. P. McKenna, Secy., will probably handle proposition. (Lately noted.)

Va., Alexandria.—Mrs. C. E. Bradley will erect apartment-house at 607 Cameron St.; hot-water heat; electric lighting; bids opened about March 27; W. L. Clarke, Archt., Alexandria. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—W. T. Bogart, 1605 Omohundro Ave., opened bids to erect 8-family apartment-house; W. T. Gregory, Law Bldg., Norfolk, is lowest bidder at \$27,750; 4 stories; 37x36 ft.; B. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—G. Mason Smith, 616 Granby St., is having plans prepared by Philip B. Moser, Law Bldg., Norfolk, for store, flats and oil station. (See Stores.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—W. J. Viegell is having plans prepared by J. C. Burchinal, Trust Bldg., Fairmont, for store and apartment building on Main St. (See Stores.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—J. Lee Hall and associates purchased Fleming Bldg. and will erect 3 additional stories for apartments; also remodel 3d story of present building for apartments; continue to use 2d story for offices; remodel 1st floor for stores, provide with show windows, etc.; install elevator.

Association and Fraternal.

Ark., St. Charles.—Masonic Realty Co. will erect bank, store and lodge building. (See Bank and Office.)

Ark., Bald Knob.—J. Collison is erecting warehouse and office building. (See Dwellings.)

Ark., St. Charles.—Masonic Realty Co. will erect bank, store and lodge building; about 30x60 ft. or 20x30 ft.; concrete block or brick;

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N. C., Winston-Salem.—Farmers' Bank & Trust Co. purchased building on Trade St. and will renovate and equip for bank building; marble fixtures; install safe, vault, etc.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Memorial Building Corp., 1033 Rice Hotel and 721 Travis St., plans to erect memorial building to contain offices, stores, etc. (See Miscellaneous Structures.)

Tex., Iowa Park.—Wichita Valley Refining Co. will erect office building.

Tex., Laredo.—H. W. Greer will erect office building on Salinas Ave.

Va., Abingdon.—First National Bank is having plans prepared by C. B. Kearfott, Bristol, Tenn., for remodeling and enlarging building; remodel adjoining room; construct new front; alter offices on second and third floors; install burglar-proof and fireproof vaults, etc.; consolidated with Citizens' National Bank and will enlarge and improve building, install additional vaults and safety-deposit facilities.

Va., Alexandria.—Frank Michelbach has plans by Joseph J. Herbert, Washington, D. C., for store and office building. (See Stores.)

Churches.

Ala., Clanton.—Baptist Church, Rev. J. F. Gable, Pastor, will erect building; cost \$25,000.

Ark., Bald Knob.—Catholic Church will erect building. Address The Pastor.

Ark., Conway.—Christian Church will erect building. Address The Pastor.

Fla., De Land.—Northern Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Radcliff, Pastor, is having plans prepared for building at Boulevard and Howry Ave.; 90x75 ft.; hollow tile walls; stucco finish; wood floors; electric lighting; cement sidewalks; heating and roofing not decided; cost \$20,000; construction begins about June 1; Judge Perkins, Chrmn. Building Com. Address The Pastor.

Fla., Plant City.—Baptist Church will erect building. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Vidalia.—Methodist Church will erect building; cost \$20,000 to \$25,000. Address The Pastor.

Ky., Ashland.—First M. E. Church has plans by Verus T. Ritter, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, for building; bids for foundation of which lately noted being received; 100x142½ ft.; brick; cost about \$110,000; other details not decided. Address Rev. T. Howard Jones, Pastor, 638 E. Carter Ave., or J. L. Williamson, Chrmn., 401 E. Carter Ave. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

La., Shreveport.—Highland Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. C. P. Honey, Pastor, 1333 Jennings Ave., is having plans prepared by J. M. McMichael, Charlotte, N. C., for building at Olive and Stevens Sts.; steel and reinforced concrete; brick facing; basement for gymnasium, shower bathrooms, children's playrooms, reading and library rooms, social room, etc.; cost \$75,000. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Cathedral and Read Sts., Rev. Dr. Hugh D. Birkhead, Rector, has plans by W. H. Ritter, Boston, Mass., for vestibule and tower 125 ft. high; slag roof; steam heat; cost \$125,000; bids received until April 1; following contractors are estimating: Benjamin F. Bennett Building Co., 123 S. Howard St.; Morrow Brothers, 1201 Fidelity Bldg.; J. Henry Miller, Inc., Eutaw and Franklin Sts.; Chas. L. Stockhausen & Co., Inc., Marine Bank Bldg.; all of Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Catholic Church, Father A. F. Monnot, Pastor, plans to erect \$125,000 church. (See Schools.)

S. C., Yorkville.—First Baptist Church plans to enlarge building and improve. Address The Pastor.

Tenn., Dyersburg.—Presbyterian Church has plans by George Mahon, Memphis, for improvements to church; cost \$17,000.

Tex., Houston.—South End Christian Church will erect building. Address The Pastor.

Va., East Radford.—First Baptist Church is having plans prepared by H. L. Cain, 12 N. 9th St., Richmond, for church and Sunday-school building lately noted; 68x72 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone; basement, concrete floor; others, wood; cost \$22,000; steam heat, \$2500; electric lighting, \$500; construction begins about June 1. Address architect. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick and Stone Trimmings.)

Va., Emporia.—North Emporia M. E. Church South is having plans prepared by H. L. Cain, 12 N. 9th St., Richmond, for church and Sunday-school building; 70x85 ft.; 2 stories; brick; slate roof; wood floors; cost about \$18,000; steam heat, about \$2500; electric lighting, about \$500.

Va., Norfolk.—Spurgeon Memorial Baptist Church opens bids about last of May to erect building for Sunday-school and social hall; 64x92 ft.; 2 stories and part basement; brick; tin and slate roof; concrete basement floor; others, wood; dumb waiter; cost \$15,000; steam heat, \$3000; electric lighting, \$400; H. L. Cain, Archt., 12 N. 9th St., Richmond, may be addressed. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—St. Andrew's Church, Rev. Myron R. Marshall, Rector, will erect building; cost about \$50,000.

Va., Richmond.—Boulevard Baptist Church has plans by H. L. Cain, 12 N. 9th St., Richmond, for church and Sunday school building; 48x48 ft.; 1 story; frame; tin roof; wood floors; cost \$4000; hot-air heat, about \$250; electric lighting, about \$150; bids opened; contract let in few days. Address Archt.

Va., Truxton.—Baptist Church is having plans prepared by Rossel Edward Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Norfolk, for building at Deep Creek and Old Key Roads; 30x90 ft.; brick; slate roof; steam heat; electric lighting; cost \$23,000; bids opened about May 1. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Bluefield.—Christian Church is considering erecting building at Bland and Federal Sts.; about 54x80 ft.; stone and brick; mosaic and wood floors; steam heat; cost about \$30,000; expects to begin construction about June 1. Address Rev. P. P. Hasselander, 113 N. Mercer St., Bluefield.

W. Va., Fairmont.—First Methodist Episcopal Church South will erect building; brick; stone trim; 70x100 ft.; seating capacity 1000 to 1200; cost \$80,000; open bids in about 90 days. Address Robt. J. Yoak, 503 Second St. (Lately noted.)

City and County.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Auditorium.—Board of Trade is promoting erection of auditorium.

Ga., Claxton.—Jail.—County Comms. will call election April 19 on \$75,000 bonds to include \$10,000 for jail. (See Courthouses.)

Miss., Hattiesburg.—Detention Home.—Executive Committee of Detention Home, Mayor T. E. Batson, Chrmn., will enlarge home.

N. C., Charlotte.—Home.—City and Mecklenburg County will erect Women's Home; cost \$25,000; Heriot Clarkson and others are interested.

N. C., Charlotte.—Jail.—A. H. Wearn, Commr. of Public Safety, receives bids until April 8 for alterations in City Hall to provide detention quarters for women and juveniles; 16x46 ft.; plans and specifications at office Mr. Wearn and office Charles C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte. (Lately noted.)

Courthouses.

Ga., Claxton.—County Comms. will call election April 19 on \$75,000 bonds to include \$40,000 for construction of courthouse; \$10,000 for jail; H. L. Brewton, Chrmn. Board of County Comms.

Ga., Macon.—Bibb County, J. Ross Bowdre, Clerk, is having plans prepared for proposed courthouse for which \$400,000 bonds were voted; semi-fireproof; Macon brick exterior; tile floors and fire escapes. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Fulton.—Callaway County is reported to vote soon on \$200,000 bonds to erect courthouse. Address County Clerk.

Tex., Seminole.—T. O. Stark, Judge, Gaines County, receives bids until April 14 at office Commissioners' Court to erect courthouse and jail building; plans and specifications at office Sanguinet & Stants, Archts., First National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—A. M. Schmidt will erect residence in Audubon Place.

Ark., Bald Knob.—J. Collison will erect residence; also erecting warehouse and office building.

Ark., Blytheville.—Clyde Robinson will erect 10 bungalows on West Main St.; 5 to 6 rooms; details not decided. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Thomas A. Jameson, 61 New York Ave. N. W., will erect brick dwellings, 3506-14 Thirteenth St. N. W.; cost \$30,000.

D. C., Washington.—H. R. Howenstein Co., 1314 F St. N. W., will erect 8 dwellings 1600 to 1614 H St. S. E.; 2 stories; brick; tin roofs; pine floors; furnace heat; cost \$3000 each; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington.—W. C. and A. Miller, 3151 Highland Place, will erect brick dwellings, 112-20 Varum St. N. W.; cost \$22,500.

D. C., Washington.—F. M. Johnson, 708 North Carolina Ave., has plans by L. C. Williams, 1342 F St., Washington, for residences at 1309-19 North Carolina Ave.; 2 stories; 17x33 ft.; brick; cost \$23,000; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

D. C., Washington, D. J. Dunigan, Bond Bldg., will erect brick dwellings, 3921-23 McKinley St. N. W.; also frame dwelling, 5429 Forty-first St. N. W.; total cost \$22,500.

D. C., Washington.—B. H. Gruver, 616 Union Trust Bldg., has plans by Geo. T. Santmyers, 921½ New York Ave. N. W., Washington, for 5 dwellings, 4501-09 Grant Circle N. W.; 2 stories; 20x32 ft.; brick; cost \$22,500.

Fla., Sebring.—P. G. Caravassos, Wheeling, W. Va., and associates formed corporation and plan to erect 100 bungalows.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Bares Singer will erect 5 additional cottages and golf course in connection with Everglades Club.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—F. F. Bentley will erect residence on Sea Spray Ave.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Earl Deakin, Chicago, will erect dwelling.

Ga., Columbus.—A. F. Kunze, Rhodes Browne, S. M. Kaufman and others are committee promoting organization of company to erect dwellings.

Ga., Macon.—G. T. Kinnett has plans by Curran K. Ellis, Macon, for dwelling at Rivoli.

Ga., Savannah.—Hussard Realty Co. (Howard & Cook and Charles P. Rowland) purchased Hussard Tract and will develop as residential suburb; erect bungalows; 6 rooms and bath; electric lights.

Md., Baltimore.—L. E. Wrenn, 225 Maryland Ave., has plans by E. L. Palmer, Jr., 512 N. Charles St., Baltimore, for residence at

Roland Park; 2½ stories; 33x26 ft.; brick; cost \$15,000; contractors estimating are: Gladfelter & Chambers, 36th and Roland Ave.; E. G. Turner, 15 E. Fayette St.; G. Walter Tovell, Eutaw and McCulloch Sts.; Hicks, Tase & Norris, Inc., 106 W. Madison St.; Cowan Building Co., 106 W. Madison St.; all of Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Frank Novak, Harford Rd. and B. & O. R. R., purchased 120-acre site in Northeast Baltimore known as Montebello; 4500 ft. frontage on 33d Street Blvd. and 2500 ft. on Alameda Blvd.; will develop and ultimately erect about 2400 dwellings; 2 stories; brick.

Md., Baltimore.—E. J. Gallagher Realty Co., 319-20 Munsey Bldg., filed plans for erection of 500 two-story brick dwellings in Gay St. or Belair Rd. section, north of North Ave.

Md., Cumberland.—Cumberland Home Co. inceptd. with \$100,000 capital to erect at least 100 dwellings.

Miss., Jackson.—W. E. Guild estate has plans by N. W. Overstreet, Jackson, for alterations to residence and outbuildings; cost \$25,000; plans ready in 30 days.

Miss., Jackson.—Diocese of Mississippi will erect residence on West Capitol St. for Bishop of the Diocese; brick, stone or concrete; electric lighting; cost \$15,000 to \$18,000; Rev. William Mercer Green, Jackson, interested. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Collins Investment Co., 1508 Waldheim Bldg., will erect 10 bungalows; 1 story and basement; frame; shingle roof; cost \$30,000; plans and construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—P. H. Hovey & Son, 708 Sharp Bldg., will erect 2 dwellings, 4601-03 Holmes St.; stone; shingle roof; cost \$20,000; R. E. Peden, Archt., 1202 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City; construction by owner.

N. C., Hendersonville.—John Forrest will erect residence at 5th Ave. and Cemetery St.; stone construction.

N. C., Thomasville.—T. S. Comstock purchased Clinard farm, near Thomasville, and will erect residence and outbuildings.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—C. E. Hoffman will erect one 2-story residence and two 1-story residences; also erect garage; total cost \$15,580.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Nichols-Chandler Home Building & Brokerage Co. will erect three 2-story residences, 411, 217 and 423 W. 20th St.; total cost \$25,500.

Okla., Tulsa.—Henry Hornecker and John V. Starr, Nebraska Bldg., have plans by Mr. Starr for residence on Observation Heights; main building 49x47 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone foundations, wood super-structure; asphalt shingle roof; wood joists and underfloors, hardwood top; concrete sidewalks; cost \$15,000; hot-water heat, about \$1200; city lighting, about \$350; no general contract; construction by day labor; owners purchase materials. Address Mr. Starr. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—J. F. Kays, 1616 S. Madison St., Tulsa, is having plans prepared by John V. Starr, Nebraska Bldg., Tulsa, for residence; 49x47 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone foundation walls, wood super-structure; stucco exterior; asphalt shingle or Spanish tile roof; hardwood floors; concrete sidewalks; cost \$14,000 to \$16,000; hot-water or vapor steam heat, about \$1200; city lighting, about \$400; construction will not begin before late summer. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—G. J. Miller, 720 N. Denver Ave., lets contract about April 10 to erect residence at Chicago and Frisco Aves.; main building 26x46 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick and stone foundation, wood super-structure;

asphalt shingle roof; wood joists and underfloors, hardwood tops; tile baths; warm-air or vapor steam heat; concrete sidewalks; cost \$15,000; electric lighting, about \$350; John V. Starr, Archt., Nebraska Bldg., Tulsa. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Adams & Walker will erect 3 residences at 14th and Carolina Sts.

Okla., Tulsa.—Dr. S. G. Kennedy will erect residence; cost \$35,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—D. R. Travis is having plans prepared by Thompson & Fleming, 222 Iowa Bldg., Tulsa, for residence in Travis Estate addition; 64x99 ft.; brick and terra-cotta; tile roof; wood floors; cost \$75,000; construction begins about May 1. Address architects, S. R. Travis also reported to erect dwelling.

Okla., Tulsa.—George Winkler prepared plans for \$30,000 dwelling in Maple Ridge.

Okla., Tulsa.—James V. Sloan will erect \$25,000 residence.

Okla., Tulsa.—Philip Kates will erect \$30,000 residence.

Okla., Tulsa.—S. R. Travis is reported having plans prepared by Thompson & Fleming, 222 Iowa Bldg., Tulsa, for residence in Travis addition; cost about \$75,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—R. C. Stueve has plans by John W. Robb, Tulsa, for dwelling in Orecutt addition.

Okla., Tulsa.—W. L. Lewis will erect residence and garage at 19th and Peoria St.

Okla., Tulsa.—Judge J. F. Gilmore will erect \$35,000 dwelling on Country Club Ave.

S. C., Laurens.—Laurens Cotton Mills Co. will rebuild number of employees' cottages; equip with water and sewerage systems.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Herman Pechman has plans by W. H. Sears, Chattanooga, for 15 bungalows in Highland Park; cost about \$75,000.

Tex., Dallas.—Trinity Heights Lumber Co. will erect number dwellings in Trinity Heights; cost \$3500 to \$4000; G. G. Woodin, Chicago, is interested.

Tex., Houston.—Roy B. Nichols will erect 4 dwellings.

Tex., San Antonio.—Sam Friedman will erect 12 dwellings on Georgia St.; cost \$21,000.

Va., Fredericksburg.—D. R. Midgette, Ashland, Va., purchased Boscobel farm in Stafford County and will erect residence.

Va., Norfolk.—F. S. Sullivan has plans by Philip B. Moser, Law Bldg., Norfolk, for residence; 2 stories; 7 rooms; cost \$8500; plans and specifications on file at Builders' Exchange, Norfolk.

Va., Norfolk.—W. P. Hicks has plans by Philip B. Moser, Law Bldg., Norfolk, for dwelling; 2 stories; 8 rooms; cost \$8000; plans and specifications on file at Builders' Exchange, Norfolk.

Va., Norfolk.—L. S. Stubb has plans by Philip B. Moser, Law Bldg., Norfolk, for residence; 2 stories; 8 rooms; cost \$9000; plans and specifications at Builders' Exchange, Norfolk.

Va., Richmond.—Davis Brothers, Inc., will erect eight 2-story brick dwellings on north side Floyd Ave., between Allen and Granby Sts.; hot-water heat; electric lights; cost \$36,000.

Va., Richmond.—G. W. Betz, 60 John St., Kingston, N. J., prepared plans for residence; 2½ stories; 34x60 ft.; cost \$15,000.

Va., Roanoke.—J. T. Bandy and L. E. St. Clair are reported to erect number of dwellings.

W. Va., Bluefield.—A. C. Felts will erect residence in Mountain View Addition; Pedigo & Garry, Archts., Bluefield.

W. Va., Fairmont.—Clarence D. Robinson

will erect 5 dwellings; Greater Fairmont Investment Co., 10; Watson-Fleming-Miller Co., 5; Murray Dickerson, 2; R. M. Hite, 4; Jacobs-Hutchinson Co., 1; Fairmont Building & Investment Co., 6; C. E. Smith, 2; Dr. C. O. Henry, 1; Tom Hess, 1; Smith Hood, 1; M. R. Sturm, 1.

W. Va., Glendale.—Geo. H. Dieringer, Oak Park, Wheeling, is reported preparing plans for dwelling; 2 stories; brick walls; cut-stone trim; wood-roof construction; cost \$60,000.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Burdette Woodyard and W. J. Alexander, Courthouse, plan to erect 3 dwellings on Park Ave.; cost \$4000 each.

Government and State.

Tex., Mount Pleasant.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, opens bids May 8 to erect postoffice; drawings and specifications obtainable from custodian at site or from office Mr. Wetmore.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Troy.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons will erect Masonic Hospital.

Fla., De Land.—Hospital Assn., Francis M. Miller, Pres., plans to erect memorial hospital for 26 patients; fireproof; hollow tile walls; stucco finish; reinforced concrete; steam heat; electric lighting; cost \$25,000; construction begins about June 1; architect not selected and other details not determined.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Good Samaritan Hospital will erect \$50,000 branch building.

Ky., Frankfort.—Board of Control, Henry B. Hines, Chrmn., and Ed. D. Shinnick, Secy., Capitol Bldg., receives bids until April 3 to erect dining hall at Feeble Minded Institute; plans and specifications at office Joseph & Joseph, Archts. and Engrs., Louisville; Builders' Exchange, Paducah, Ky.

La., New Orleans.—City is having plans prepared by A. E. Christy, City Archt., 25 City Hall, for hospital; 3 stories; reinforced concrete, steel and brick; reinforced concrete floors; concrete pile foundation; cost about \$200,000.

Miss., Jackson.—Jackson Infirmary has plans by N. W. Overstreet, Jackson, for hospital building; 3 stories; 41x82 ft.; brick and stucco; tile roof; wood joist construction; cost \$27,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—St. Lukes Hospital is considering erecting hospital building; cost \$350,000; details indefinite. Address Frank Clough, Secy., 250 Union Station, Kansas City.

N. C., Raleigh.—State Building Commission, R. F. Dalton, Chrmn., Greensboro, will receive bids to construct institutional kitchen and storage-room at State Hospital for Insane; cost about \$60,000; Harry Barton, Archt., Greensboro.

Okla., Sapulpa.—City is reported to have recently voted \$185,000 hospital, cemetery and water-works bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa.—Dr. L. D. Latham is having plans prepared by Thompson & Fleming, 222 Iowa Bldg., Tulsa, for maternity hospital at 18th and Owasso Sts.; 49x92 ft.; fireproof; reinforced concrete; tile roof; tile floors; vapor heat; passenger elevator; cost \$75,000; construction begins about May 1.

Tenn., Memphis.—Baptist Memorial Hospital has plans by Charles O. Pfeil, Memphis, for addition to hospital; 8 stories; 100x60 ft.; reinforced concrete; terra-cotta trimmings; steam heat (extension); tar and gravel roof; cost \$100,000; opens bids April 15.

Tex., Jacksonville.—Cherokee Hospital, Dr. J. M. Travis, Secy.-Treas., leased residence and will convert into hospital; cost about \$10,000.

Tex., Mount Vernon.—Wilbarger County defeated \$50,000 bond issue to erect memorial hospital. Address County Commrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Richmond.—Physicians and Surgeons Hospital acquired building on Morton St. and will convert into hospital; frame; shingle roof; hardwood floors; electric lighting; heating not determined; cost \$23,000; Dr. J. M. O'Farrell interested. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waxahachie.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting erection of sanatorium; cost \$100,000.

Hotels.

Ala., Albany.—Hotel Commission of Albany Board of Commerce, John Patterson, Chrmn., is organizing hotel company with authorized capital stock of \$125,000 to erect hotel. Address Albany Board of Commerce, H. F. Henley, Secy.-Mgr.

Ark., Bald Knob.—Prince Brothers will erect 2-story brick hotel; cost \$18,000.

Fla., Miami.—George A. McKinnon, 1104 Avenue D, is having plans prepared by H. Hastings Mundy, Miami, for hotel on Avenue C, between 10th and 11th Sts.; 50x142x72 ft.; 6 stories; reinforced concrete; built-up composition roof; concrete and steel floor construction; cost about \$143,000; heating, \$2500; elevators, \$5000; lets contract about May 1. Address Mr. McKinnon. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Sanford.—Sanford Hotel Construction Co., Inc., H. C. Du Bose, Secy., receives bids until April 21 for remodeling Welborne Block into Hotel Valdez; bids for plumbing and plumbing material and fixtures under separate contract; erect additional story, making 4-story structure; 3 parlors, sun parlor 20x40 ft.; dining-room 28x51 ft.; coffee-room; telephone in all rooms; 63 bedrooms, 39 with private bath and 24 with connecting bath; plans and specifications at office Mr. Du Bose; F. H. Trimble, Archt., Sanford. (Lately noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—C. M. Roser plans to erect building on Central Ave.; 2 or 3 stories; cafeteria on first floor; hotel rooms above.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Chas. Kennedy will erect hotel and amusement building on Munyon St.; 7 stories and roof garden.

Ga., Augusta.—C. R. and H. R. Cannon, Props. of Hotel Cecil, will convert former plant of Augusta Chronicle into hotel to be known as "The Randall."

Ky., Lexington.—Victor K. Dodge, J. S. Ward and associates will organize \$800,000 stock company to erect hotel at East Main St. and Union Station viaduct; 13 stories and basement; 212 rooms; C. C. and G. A. Weber, Archts., Cincinnati.

Ky., Scottsville.—Scottsville Hotel Co. opens bids April 10 to erect hotel; 3 stories and basement; 110x56 ft.; ordinary brick and hollow tile; slate or tile roof; cork tile or terrazzo lobby and bathroom floors; hardwood elsewhere; low-pressure steam heat; electric lighting; freight elevator of 1000 lbs. capacity; cost \$35,000 to \$40,000; R. E. Turbeville, Archt., Scottsville, may be addressed. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Whitesburg.—C. H. Black and S. P. Combs plan to erect hotel and store building on East Main St. (See Stores.)

La., New Orleans.—Ponchartrain Hotel Co., Inc., C. A. Spori, Secy.-Treas., has plans by Favrot & Livaudais, New Orleans, for proposed hotel in University Place; 300 rooms with bath; fireproof; steel and concrete; cost \$1,000,000. Architect wires Manufacturers Record: "Plans not ready."

Md., Baltimore.—Hotel Belvedere, C. H. Consolvo, Prop., Charles and Chase Sts., is having plans prepared by Parker, Thomas &

Rice, Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore, for improvements to hotel, interior decorations, etc.; cost \$100,000. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—John Helm, 4006 Castleman Ave., prepared plans for hotel and theater at 3516-18 Washington Ave.; 65x125 ft.; fireproof; asbestos roof; concrete floors; cost about \$100,000; steam heat, \$7000; electric lighting, \$3000; automatic elevator, \$3500; bids opened March 29. (Lately noted to erect apartment-house.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Andrew and Bertha Fox, 3518 Washington Ave., have plans by John Helm, 4006-A Castleman Ave., St. Louis, for hotel and theater building; 4 stories and basement; 65x125 ft.; fireproof; brick, terra cotta and reinforced concrete; hotel to contain 75 rooms; architect receiving bids until April 1.

Mo., Kansas City.—Mausoleum.—Kansas City Mausoleum Co. is having plans prepared by S. Lovell, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, for mausoleum; 3 stories; reinforced concrete.

S. C., Gaffney.—Jim Miller is reported to erect hotel building.

Tex., Newcastle.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting erection of hotel; cost \$50,000.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—W. B. Skirvin has plans by Layton & Smith, Majestic Bldg., Oklahoma City, for hotel addition at Broadway and 1st St.; 3 stories; 75x140 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; bids until April 2.

Tex., Ozona.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting erection of \$40,000 hotel.

Tex., San Antonio.—Lanier Hotel, J. M. Nix, Prop., will erect 2 additional stories to hotel; 53 rooms; fireproof construction.

Tex., Gorman.—Secretary Chamber of Commerce receives bids until April 1 to erect 3-story fireproof hotel; cost about \$100,000; plans and specifications at office David S. Castle, Archt., Abilene, Tex. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Mike Barry, care of Geo. H. Dieringer, Archt., Oak Park, Wheeling, is having plans prepared for store and hotel. (See Stores.)

Miscellaneous.

Fla., Miami.—Cafe.—Jerry Gallatis is reported to erect cafe.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Cafeteria.—C. M. Roser plans to erect building on Central Ave.; cafeteria on first floor. (See Hotels.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Clubhouse.—Myers Park Club Assn. will erect clubhouse; cost \$20,000.

N. C., Henderson.—Clubhouse, etc.—Hendersonville Golf Club, Inc., will erect clubhouse and lay out golf course on part of the Stoney Mountain Estate, about 4 mi. north of Hendersonville; construction begins about April 1; George Kershaw, Engr. in charge, Hendersonville.

N. C., Wilson.—Barn.—J. D. Farrior will erect livestock barn; brick; 135x179 ft.

Tex., Houston.—Memorial Building.—Houston Memorial Building Corp., 1033 Rice Hotel and 721 Travis St., plans to erect memorial building; 52 ft. on Main St., 155 ft. on Travis St. and 128 ft. on Rusk Ave.; 21 stories; Rusk and Travis Street elevations of stone through second story, pressed brick above with stone trimmings; first and second floors of main building on Rusk and Travis Sts. for department store; arcade on first floor extending from Main to Travis St.; 3d to 20th floor for offices, clubs, studios, halls, etc.; battery of at least 10 high-speed elevators; heating plant for heat and hot water; vacuum cleaning system; 21st floor for clubrooms for army and navy officers, restaurants, billiard-rooms, gymnasium, etc.; roof garden; Main-street facade of white marble with carvings and statuary and continued throughout arcade; memorial hall to seat 1000, and second floor reached by

2 staircases; building on Main St., extending back 128 ft.; will be 55 ft. high; cost with site about \$3,750,000; Warren & Wetmore, Archts., 16 E. 47th St., New York; construction in charge of Russel B. Smith, Engr., New York, who will receive sub-bids upon completion of financial arrangements.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ga., Atlanta.—Southern Railway Co., Curtis Dougherty, Chief Engr. M. W. & S., Lines West, will rebuild platforms and buildings of freight station at Inman Yards. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Baltimore & Ohio R. R., H. A. Lane, Chief Engr., B. & O. Bldg., Baltimore, is having preliminary plans prepared by M. A. Long, B. & O. Bldg., Baltimore, for freight station; frame and brick.

Schools.

Ala., Ramer.—Montgomery County School Board, Montgomery, will erect high school.

Ark., Alexander.—Girls' Industrial School Board, Mrs. Olio Harper, Chrmn., Little Rock, will erect school near Alexander.

Fla., Tampa.—District No. 4 petitioned School Board to call election on \$150,000 bond issue to erect 20-room school in Ybor City to cost \$55,000, for additions to George Washington Junior High School to include 18-ft. extension, additional story to auditorium and 6 classrooms; cost \$9000; erect duplicate of present building at Hyde Park School and additional plumbing in present buildings; cost \$30,000; 8-room addition to Robert E. Lee School; cost \$28,000; B. C. Bonfoey, Archt., Tampa; Philip Shore, Chrmn. County School Board. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Ybor City.—County School Board, Philip Shore, Chrmn., Tampa, plans to erect 20-room school; cost \$55,000. (See Fla., Tampa.)

Ga., Athens.—Georgia State College of Agriculture will improve buildings and grounds; Major J. J. Conner, Chrmn. Board of Trustees, Cartersville, Ga.

Ga., Atlanta.—Emory University, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dean, will expend \$175,000 for construction work; plans call for addition to physics building and addition to chemistry building; steel, concrete and marble; total cost \$65,000; dormitory to accommodate 150 students; cost \$75,000; frame-work dining hall with capacity of 400; cost \$12,500; also athletic field 350x550 ft.; Warren C. Powell, Archt., 1418 Candler Bldg., Atlanta. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Gainesville.—City Commrs. will call election on \$100,000 bonds to erect and equip high-school building.

Ky., Paris.—City School Board will soon begin erection of proposed annex to school building; foundation completed.

La., New Orleans.—City is having plans prepared by E. A. Christy, City Archt., 25 City Hall, for Delgado Trades School building at City Park Ave. and Orleans St.; about 350x400 ft.; 3 stories; part fireproof and part mill construction; built-up composition roof; concrete and wood floors; 2 electric freight elevators and 2 smaller electric elevators; plans will probably be completed and adopted and bids invited within 30 days. (Previously noted.)

Md., Ellicott City.—Howard County Board of Education will erect high-school building.

Miss., Charleston.—City, J. W. Saunders, Mayor, is having plans prepared by P. J. Krouse, Meridian, Miss., for high-school building; brick, cement and wood; tile roof; joist floor construction; steam heat; cost \$40,000; bids opened in about four weeks.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Miss., Natchez.—Board of Supvrs., H. B. Vaughan, Pres., receives bids until April 7 to erect school building in Kingston Consolidated School Dist.; plans and specifications on file in Chancery Clerk's office.

Mo., Columbia.—J. G. Babb, Secy., University of Missouri, receives bids until April 4 to erect journalism building for university; James P. Jamieson, Archt., 800 Security Bldg., St. Louis.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education is having preliminary plans prepared for several school buildings; cost about \$2,000,000; J. Cowgill, Mayor.

N. C., Asheville.—City votes May 6 on \$200,000 bonds to include \$110,000 to complete high school; \$40,000 to build colored school to replace Catholic hill school, and \$50,000 for improvements to present structures; J. E. Rankin, Mayor. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—City Board of Education, Plummer Stewart, Chmn., receives bids until April 7 (extended date) to erect high school; heating and plumbing under separate contracts; fireproof; 16 classrooms, domestic science and manual training departments, etc.; cost \$135,000; plans and specifications at office J. F. Leitner, Archt., 609 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Greensboro.—A. & T. College, Dr. J. B. Dudley, Pres., will construct heating plant and make other improvements; K. F. Dalton, Chmn. State Building Commission, Greensboro.

N. C., High Point.—City, D. A. Stanton, Mayor, opens bids April 22 to erect school building on Park St.; 10 rooms; brick; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; cost \$30,000; construction begins May 15 to June 1. Address Mayor Stanton. (Lately noted to vote May 6 on \$50,000 bonds.)

Okla., Durant.—City voted \$120,000 bonds to erect high-school building; Geo. C. Rorie, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Elk City.—Board of Education, E. C. Williams, Secy.; L. Richards, Supt., is having plans prepared by Hawk & Parr, Security Bldg., Oklahoma City, for high-school building; 2 stories and basement; 2 wings; brick and stone; gravel roof; cost \$125,000. (City lately noted to vote April 1 on \$125,000 bonds.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Catholic Church, Father A. F. Monnot, Pastor, is having plans prepared by C. L. Monnot, 409 Empire Bldg., Oklahoma City, for parochial school building; 2 stories and basement; 44x72 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; fireproof; tar and gravel roof; cost \$35,000; also plans to erect \$125,000 church. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Okmulgee.—Board of Education, A. F. Boone, Secy., is having plans prepared by Smith, Rea, Lovitt & Senter, Parkinson Bldg., Okmulgee, for vocational school building; fireproof; brick and terra-cotta; cost \$175,000; also having plans prepared by same architects for 4-room addition to grade school building; 1 story and basement; fireproof; brick and terra-cotta; cost \$25,000. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa.—City voted \$1,000,000 school bonds and excess tax levy; H. O. McClure, Pres. Board of Education. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Charleston.—City Board of Public School Commrs. is having plans prepared by Benson & Barbot, Charleston, for elementary school building at King and Moultrie Sts.; 2 stories and basement; 100x170 ft.; brick; fireproof halls and stairs; reinforced concrete, tile and wood floors; Barrett specification roof; hot-water heat; electric lighting; hollow tile corridor partitions; force draft ventilators; toilets, playrooms, gymnasium, domestic science and manual training departments, 2 special classrooms, furnace-room, janitor's room, fuelroom and ventilating equipment in basement; auditorium, 8 classrooms, principal's office and medical inspector's office on first floor; gallery of auditorium, 8 classrooms and library on second floor; cost \$90,000 to \$100,000; plans ready in about 3 weeks. (Lately noted at Ga., Macon.)

S. C., Florence.—City is considering issuing \$100,000 school-improvement bonds. Address City School Board.

S. C., Greenville.—City voted \$150,000 bonds to erect high-school building and Toy Street grammar school; latter 2 stories and basement; 8 classrooms and auditorium; Dr. J. L. Mann, Supt. City Schools. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Spartanburg.—City votes April 19 on bond issue not to exceed \$200,000 to erect schools; H. E. Ravenel, Secy. Board of Trustees.

Tenn., Ashland City.—Consolidated Building Committee of Cheatham County and Ashland City (S. H. Adkinson, P. H. Duke, H. P. Jackson and others) receive bids until April 5 to erect combination elementary and high school; separate bids for heating and plumbing; 2 stories and basement; brick; 90x120 ft.; seating capacity 500; gymnasium, visitors' gallery, shop for boys, sewing-room for girls, conservatory for sprouting, etc.; cost \$30,000; plans and specifications at office Dougherty & Gardner, 728 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, and office P. H. Duke, County Supt., Ashland City. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Prof. S. J. McCallie will erect addition to private school building; cost \$30,000.

Tex., Abilene.—Simmons College will erect science building; cost \$50,000 to \$75,000; plans prepared.

Tex., Alpine.—State Normal Board of Regents, A. C. Goeth, Pres., Austin, has plans by Endress & Watkin, 710 Scanlan Bldg., Houston, for proposed Sul Ross State Normal College; bids received until March 29 to erect 3-story reinforced concrete building, including plumbing, heating and electric work and water supply; cost \$200,000; plans and specifications at office architects. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas.—Baylor Medical College, Dr. E. H. Cary, Dean, will erect building; cost \$100,000.

Tex., Houston.—City is considering election May 24 on \$1,000,000 school bonds; P. W. Horn, Supt. of Schools.

Tex., Port Arthur.—Board of Education is having plans prepared by W. B. Ittner, Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis, for 16-room school building in colored section on Texas Ave., 8-room building in Port Arthur Heights addition, and 4-room building in Griffing district; all buildings of tile and brick veneer; wood floors; roofing not decided, may use Barrett specification; heat for 16-room building from low-pressure boilers burning oil; cost \$80,000; Port Arthur Heights building, \$40,000; Griffing district building, \$20,000; other details not determined. Address Architect. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Waco.—City Coman. will call election on \$150,000 bonds for public schools; B. B. Cobb, Supt. of City Schools.

Tex., Waco.—Baylor University will construct memorial dormitory for boys; cost \$200,000.

Va., Williamsburg.—School Board will erect brick building; metal or slate roof; H. W. Vaden, Principal High School. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., London.—Board of Education, T. Newcomer, Pres. Route 1, Charleston, W. Va., will erect school building at Kanawha City; 2 stories and basement; frame.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Martinsburg Independent School Dist. voted \$75,000 bonds to purchase site and erect Mason School; 16 rooms; brick. Address District School Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ark., Forrest City.—D. C. Webb is having plans prepared for business building; 60x150 ft.; cost \$25,000.

Ark., Marianna.—W. S. McClintock will erect store and office building; 100x160 ft.; brick; gravel roof; concrete and wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; concrete sidewalks; cost about \$50,000; architect not selected and other details not determined. (Lately noted.)

Ark., St. Charles.—Masonic Realty Co. will erect bank, store and lodge building. (See Bank and Office.)

Ark., Marvell.—H. B. Mayo and J. W. Burton will erect business building; 55x100 ft.; 2 stories.

D. C., Washington.—M. Brooks & Co., 1107-09 G St. N. W., purchased adjoining property and will erect 4-story building; public rest-room on 4th floor; balcony extending across first floor will be used for offices of company; 40x110 ft.; brick and wood joist construction; slag roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lighting; date opening bids not set; Appleton J. Clark, Jr., Archt., Equitable Bldg., Washington.

D. C., Washington.—W. A. Hall will erect business building at 6th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. S. E.

Fla., Miami.—Benjamin F. Hodson will erect apartment-house; drug store on lower floor. (See Apartment-houses.)

Ky., Greenville.—Cohen Brothers will erect business building; also remodel residence on property to be used in connection.

Ky., Whitesburg.—C. H. Black and S. P. Combs plan to erect hotel and store building, lately noted, on East Main St.; 60x100 ft.; brick; stone basement; 3 stories; construction begins about May 15; other details not determined. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating; Lighting; Water-works.)

Md., Baltimore.—Paul Herda, 3113-15 Eastern Ave., is having plans prepared by Blanke & Zink, 213 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, for store building; ordinary construction; cost about \$5000; bids opened.

Md., Baltimore.—The Hub, Charles and Baltimore Sts., has plans by Smith & May, Architects, 1133 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, for 2 additional stories at 13-15 N. Charles St.; also for remodeling first floor of property at Charles and Fayette Sts.

Md., Sparrows Point.—Bethlehem Ship Building Corp., Ltd., will call for new bids to erect rivet storehouse; 2 stories; 42x86 ft.; frame; cost, including equipment, \$30,000; G. Stylander, Engr. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Col. John Small will erect apartment building with lobby and store on first floor. (See Apartment-houses.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—W. Levine, Sunflower Ave., is having plans prepared by Chas. Pfel, Memphis, Tenn., for store and office building; 2 stories; brick.

Mo., Kansas City.—Zahner Mfg. Co., F. L. Zahner, Secy. and Treas., acquired building at 1213-15 Walnut St. and will convert into office and salesroom. See Machinery Wanted—Store Fixtures; Showcases; Shelving; Counters.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Joseph Lippman leased 3-story-and-basement building 1401 Washington Ave. and will remodel for store building.

N. C., Henderson.—High Price Warehouse Co., C. M. Cooper, Jr., Secy. and Treas., will erect addition to warehouse, stores and theater. (See Warehouses.)

Okla., Cleveland.—Dave Ratner plans to let contract soon to erect store and office building; 50x120 ft.; 2 stories; brick exterior; composition roof; wood floors; concrete sidewalks; cost \$20,000; steam heat, about \$1500;

electric lighting, \$400; John V. Starr, Archt., Tulsa, Okla. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Verden.—J. A. Wood & Co. will erect store building; 1 story; 50x140 ft.; brick and concrete; cost \$9000.

S. C., Ridgeland.—H. C. Hutson will erect store building; brick.

Tex., Anderson.—Adam Kmiecik, Richards, Tex., will erect 1-story brick business building.

Tex., Anderson.—Anderson Hardware & Furniture Co., A. L. Brown, Gen. Mgr., will erect 2-story brick store building; 60x90 ft.; cost \$8000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Lennie Loving will erect store and apartment building; 2 stories; brick; store on lower floor; apartments above; cost \$9000.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Memorial Building Corp., 1033 Rice Hotel and 721 Travis St., plans to erect memorial building to contain offices, stores, etc. (See Miscellaneous Structures.)

Tex., Marlin.—M. E. Chambers will erect business building to replace structure lately noted damaged by fire.

Tex., Marlin.—S. J. Barton will erect building to replace structure lately noted damaged by fire.

Tex., Paris.—O. L. Means is having plans prepared by Curtis & McCrackin, Paris, for 2-story building. Address architects. See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Elevator; Brick; Cement.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Morris Adelman will remodel building at Main Ave. and West Commerce St.; cost \$16,000.

Va., Alexandria.—Frank Michelbach has plans by Joseph J. Herbert, Washington, D. C., for store and office building; 4 stories; brick.

Va., Norfolk.—G. Mason Smith, 616 Granby St., is having plans prepared by Philip B. Moser, Law Bldg., Norfolk, for store, flats and oil station at Colonial and 23d Sts.; 3 stories; 38x100 ft.; brick and frame; cost \$20,000.

Va., Portsmouth.—W. C. Hughes will erect business building on High St.; 2 stories; brick.

Va., Rocky Mount.—Merchants' Mercantile Co. will erect brick business building on Main St.

Va., Bristol.—Mitchell-Powers Hardware Co. will erect two 3-story buildings to replace structures lately noted damaged by fire; 41½x150 ft.; mill and concrete construction; concrete and mill-construction floors; roof not decided; cost about \$75,000; C. B. Kearfott, Archt., Bristol.

W. Va., Fairmont.—W. J. Viegel, West Virginian, 221 Monroe St., is having plans prepared by J. C. Burchinal, Trust Bldg., Fairmont, for store and apartment building on Main St.; brick and terra-cotta; wood floor and roof; 4 stories; 50x165 ft.

W. Va., Fairmont.—J. Lee Hall and associates will remodel 1st floor of Fleming Bldg. for stores. (See Apartment-houses.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Mike Barry, care of Geo. H. Dieringer, Archt., Oak Park, Wheeling, is having plans prepared for store and hotel on Market St.; 4 stories; 86x100 ft.; fireproof; brick curtain walls; reinforced concrete floor and roof construction; architect receives bids about May 1.

Theaters.

Fla., Tampa.—C. E. Dillon will erect air-dome at Grand Central Ave. and Boulevard for moving-picture theater.

Mo., St. Louis.—Andrew and Bertha Fox have plans by John Helm, 4006-A Castleman Ave., St. Louis, for hotel and theater building. (See Hotels.)

Mo., St. Louis.—John Helm prepared plans for hotel and theater at 3516-18 Washington Ave. (See Hotels.)

N. C., Henderson.—High Price Warehouse Co., C. M. Cooper, Jr., Secy. and Treas., will erect addition to warehouse, stores and theater. (See Warehouses.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—M. R. Carb, Callen W. Bailey and O. G. Hurdleston purchased site and will erect motion-picture and vaudeville theater.

Tex., El Paso.—Sydney and Ed. Blumenthal, Props. of Peerless Film Exchange, announce eastern capitalists will erect motion-picture and vaudeville theater on South El Paso St.; balcony to seat 450; total seating capacity 1000; cost \$75,000; install \$15,000 organ.

Tex., Victoria.—H. Hauschild will remodel opera-house; cost \$15,000.

Warehouses.

Ark., Bald Knob.—J. Collison is erecting warehouse and office building. (See Dwellings.)

Ga., Blackshear.—A. B. Brantley Co., J. T. Brantley, Prest., will erect warehouse and storage plant on Columbia Ave.

Ga., Dalton.—W. H. Prater and Wallace Wilson will build potato-curing house; 10,000 bu. capacity.

Ky., Paris.—Bourbon Tobacco Warehouse Co. will erect sales warehouse.

Ky., Paris.—Independent Tobacco Warehouse Co. will erect \$30,000 sales warehouse.

La., Monroe.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting organization of company with \$12,000 capital to erect potato-curing plant; 20,000 bu. capacity.

Md., Baltimore.—Louis Blaustein has plans by George R. Callis, Jr., Knickerbocker Bldg.,

Baltimore, for warehouse on Eastern Ave.; 63x68 ft.

Md., Govans (Sub-station, Baltimore).—Southern Supply Co. will improve building at Guilford Ave. and Saratoga St. for storage warehouse.

N. C., Burgaw.—Pender Tobacco Warehouse Co. chartered with \$100,000 capital by C. Harrell & Son, J. B. Davis and others.

N. C., Carthage.—Company inceptd. with \$25,000 capital by P. K. Kennedy, D. Al. Blue, W. G. Jennings and others; will erect warehouse; 100x200 ft.; concrete and wood.

N. C., Henderson.—High Price Warehouse Co., C. M. Cooper, Jr., Secy. and Treas., will erect addition to warehouse, stores and theater; about 125x300 ft.; cost \$75,000 to \$90,000; construction begins Apr. 1. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Newbern.—J. A. Jones will erect cotton warehouse on Craven St.

Okla., Altus.—Chamber of Commerce is promoting plans for erection of sweet-potato curing and storage plant; cost about \$18,000.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Oklahoma Spring Bed Manufacturing Co. will erect warehouse at 26-28 Frisco St., West, in connection with main brick building; 50x140 ft.; 1 story of 16 ft.; cement foundation; iron-clad construction; tar and gravel roof; wood floor; cost \$6000; construction begun. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Austin.—Reigler Ice Cream Co. will erect building for sales and storage-rooms.

Tex., Bonham.—Board of Trade organized company with \$20,000 capital to construct potato-curing plant.

Tex., Galveston.—Southern Products Co. will erect additional warehouses; cost \$50,000.

Tex., Sherman.—G. B. R. Smith Milling Co. will remodel building for warehouse; cover with concrete, etc.; cost \$8000.

Tex., Sherman.—Pittman-Harrison Co. will erect warehouse; 90x215 ft.; cost \$15,000.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Tex., Fort Worth.—W. A. Shafer has contract to erect 3-story brick apartment-house at 906 Lamar St.; 36 rooms; cost \$45,000.

Va., Norfolk.—Federated Security & Trust Co., 510 Law Bldg., let contract to E. O. Kuhn, Virginia Ave., Norfolk, for plumbing and heating in residence on West Ghent Blvd.; 4 stories; cost \$25,000; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Association and Fraternal.

Mo., Joplin.—Y. M. C. A. Building Committee let contract at \$215,294 to Eberhardt Lumber Co., Salina, Kan., to erect building at 5th and Wall Sts.; 5 stories; 104x120 ft.; brick and concrete; Carthage stone trim; gravel roof; cement floors; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and Frisco Bldg., Joplin. (Lately noted.)

Bank and Office.

Fla., Tampa.—Southern Drug Co., A. N. O'Keefe, Prest., Jacksonville, let contract to Walker & Frisbie, Tampa, to erect building for offices and warehouse. (See Warehouses.)

S. C., Greenville.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank let contract to W. M. Jordan, Greenville, to erect bank building; 2 stories; 34x125 ft.; mezzanine floor. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—First National Bank, Capt. Lyerly, Prest., purchased Bank of Commerce property and will expend \$100,000 for improvements; dividing wall of Bank of Commerce will be removed; increase lobby 26x40

ft.; rearrange apartments for receiving tellers; provide workrooms; install \$30,000 safety deposit vault, etc.; C. E. Bearden, Archt., and J. M. Walker, Contr., both of Chattanooga.

Tex., De Leon.—Dr. T. P. Weaver, D. L. Terrell and C. C. Morris let contract to erect 5 business buildings; offices on upper floors. (See Stores.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Fairmont Trust Co. let contract to Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, to install vault containing 1000 safety boxes.

Churches.

Tex., Bryan.—First Baptist Church let contract to erect tabernacle; seating capacity 1800. Address The Pastor.

City and County.

N. C., Greensboro.—Fire Station.—City Commissioners let contract at \$9500 to R. L. Allred, Greensboro, to erect fire station for West End Hose Co. at Mendenhall St. and Walker Ave.; wagon-room, lobby or lounge room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, lavatories; hot-air heat, cost about \$500; Harry Barton, Archt., Greensboro. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Gadsden.—C. K. Brown let contract to J. S. Johnson, Gadsden, to erect 6 cottages near 11th St. and 4th Ave.

Ky., Lexington.—Lexington Building & Development Co. let contract to Combs Lumber Co., Lexington, to erect 4 dwellings; 7 rooms; 2 stories; lower floor of brick; upper, shin-

gles; will erect 20 dwellings during the year. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—C. H. Anderson let contract to John F. Kunkel, 29 S. Linwood Ave., Baltimore, to erect additions and make alterations to dwelling on Dogwood Rd.; 2½ stories; brick, stone and stucco; slate and tin roof; wood floors; heating, lighting and sidewalks reserved; cost about \$15,000; Clyde N. Friz, Archt., 1323 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore.

Mo., Kansas City.—T. G. Green Co., 424 Rialto Bldg., let contract to W. F. Jones, 3505 Garner St., Kansas City, for masonry work for 7 bungalows on Hardesty St.; carpentry work to John Coulter, 27th and Denver Sts., Kansas City; electric wiring to Stewart Electric Co., Independence, Mo.; 1 story and basement; 22x26 ft.; cost \$70,000; Geo. F. Green, Archt., 424 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City.

N. C., Charlotte.—Four C's Company let contract to J. A. Williamson, Charlotte, to erect 4 residences in Dilworth; cost \$17,000; F. L. Bonfoey, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Charlotte.—Myers Park Building Co., organized with \$100,000 capital by H. C. Sherrill, Pres.; J. P. Stroupe, V.-P.; W. H. Bethen, Secy.-Treas.; purchased 25 acres of land in Myers Park and will erect number dwellings; will erect 10 houses at present to cost \$5000 to \$10,000 each; brick and frame; slate and shingle roofs; plans to build on whole tract within 3 years, keeping 10 houses in course of construction or completed; Stroupe Construction Co., Contr., Charlotte; construction begins Apr. 1. Address J. D. Stroupe, Trust Bldg., Charlotte. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Okla., Tulsa.—J. H. Winemiller, Robinson Bldg., let contract to Stanley Chastaine, Tulsa, on percentage basis to erect residence on Observation Heights; main building 45x56 ft.; brick, stone and hollow tile exterior walls; wood floors and partition construction; green glazed tile roof; oak floors; cost \$28,000 to \$30,000; hot-water heat, about \$2000; electric lighting, about \$700; concrete sidewalks, \$1000; John V. Starr, Archt., Nebraska Bldg., Tulsa, may be addressed; owner purchases materials. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Dewey.—H. F. Tyler let contract to Arthur Gorman, Bartlesville, Okla., to erect residence; 3 story and basement; 32x42 ft.; cost \$20,000; Walton Everman, Archt., Bartlesville.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Edward M. Seaman, 203 Colcord Bldg., let contract to W. W. Connor, 1614 W. 23d St., Oklahoma City, to erect 3 dwellings on West 24th St.; 1 story; 35x48 ft.; cost \$3500 each; construction begun.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Harvey D. Garrison, 431 E. 14th St., let contract to W. W. Connor, 1614 W. 23d St., Oklahoma City, to erect 6 dwellings on East Park Place; 1 story and basement; 35x48 ft.; cost \$4000 each; construction begun.

Tex., Paris.—L. L. Madison let contract to W. White, Paris, to erect residence; rock and tile; cost \$15,000; Barry & Smith, Archts., Paris.

Tex., Paris.—H. L. Palmer let contract through Curtis & McCrackin, Archts., Paris, to C. S. Caviness, Paris, to erect residence; basement and heating plant; cost \$9000. (See Machinery Wanted—Roofing; Brick.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Theodore Apostalon let contract to Chas. E. Keyes, San Antonio, to erect residence at Woodlawn Ave. and Blanco Road; reinforced concrete and hollow tile; clay tile and built-up asphalt roof; cost about \$20,000; George Willis, Archt., San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Reynoldsville.—Long Coal Mining Co. let contract to Salem Lumber Co., Salem, Va., to erect 10 miners' dwellings; 2 stories;

26x32 ft.; cost \$2200 each; Horner Bros., Engrs., Horner Bldg., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Government and State.

La., Algiers (Station A. New Orleans).—Warehouse, etc.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., let contract at \$22,000 to Jas. A. Petty, 607 Godchaux St., New Orleans, to construct storage warehouse and paint shop at naval station. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Dothan.—Moody Hospital let contract to H. H. Brown, Dothan, to erect wing; 2 stories and basement; brick; steam heat; electric wiring; cost about \$12,000.

Mo., Kansas City.—Wesley Hospital let contract to Bickel Construction Co., Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, for 6th floor addition and roof garden; 45x155 ft.; fireproof; brick, terra cotta and reinforced concrete; also to erect addition to nurses' home; 3 stories and basement; 25x55 ft.; brick; stone trim; mill construction; composition roof; addition to underground boiler-room and smokestack; 35x40 ft.; Keene & Simpson, Archts., Reliance Bldg., Kansas City.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Dr. R. L. Pittman let contract to erect proposed hospital on May St.; 4 stories; 45 rooms; 4 stores on ground floor; cost \$85,000.

Miscellaneous.

Mo., Kansas City.—Club Building.—Athletic Building Association let contract to Wells Bros. Construction Co., Monadnock Block, Chicago, for excavation and foundations for building at 11th St. and Baltimore Ave. for Kansas City Athletic Club; 100x142 ft.; 19 stories; steel frame; reinforced concrete floors; city heating and lighting; cost \$1,000,000; Henry F. Hoyt, 607 Reliance Bldg., and McKeekule & Trask, Archts., all of Kansas City. (Lately noted.)

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Okla., Tulsa.—St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. let contract to Pelligreen Construction & Investment Co., Grand and Park Aves, St. Louis, to erect baggage building; 30x120 ft.; 1 story; cost \$15,000; R. C. Stephens, Archt., 604 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

Schools.

Mo., Kansas City.—House of Good Shepherd, 2301 Cleveland Ave., let contract to T. H. Lishour, Kansas City, to erect reformatory school for girls; 3 buildings, connected; 3-story convent, 43x108 ft.; 4-story children's building, 51x149 ft.; chapel, 1 story; also power-house, laundry, garage and servants' building; upper floors of children's building for dormitories; second floor, office, study, sewing-rooms and recreation room; kitchen, refectory, etc., on first floor; fireproof construction; stone walls; reinforced concrete frame; composition roof; reinforced concrete floors; cost \$150,000; Henry F. Hoyt, 315 E. 10th St., Kansas City. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Drumright.—Board of Education let contract at \$209,760 to A. F. Stewart Construction Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., to erect high-school building; 1 story; brick and stone; corridors of hardwood, marble, tile and terrazzo; gymnasium equipped with showers, dressing rooms, etc.; auditorium to seat 1200; Stewart & Lambert, Archts., 1213 State Bldg., Drumright. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Pauls Valley.—Board of Education, Marion Henderson, Pres., let contract to Man-

hattan Construction Co., Muskogee, Okla., to erect school building; 2 stories; 82x120 ft.; fireproof; concrete, brick and stone; Barrett tar and gravel roof; concrete slab floor construction; cost \$49,000; heating, \$5000; lighting, \$850. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—Virginia Episcopal School for Boys, Dr. R. C. Jeff, Pres., let contract to W. K. Barger, Lynchburg, to erect gymnasium and dormitory; dormitory to accommodate 68 students; gymnasium to take place of previously-noted structure; total cost \$75,000.

Stores.

D. C., Washington.—Trustees National Saving & Trust Co., 15th St. and New York Ave., let contract to H. B. Davis, 1311 G St. N. W., Washington, to remodel store building at 1305 F St.; 2 stories; 18x73.6 ft.; brick, wood joist, marble front; slag roof; wood floors; cost \$17,800; steam heat, \$1200; Gregg & Lisenring, Archts., 1220 New York Ave. N. E., Washington. Address contractor. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Vicksburg.—Brown & Baer let contract to H. H. Havis, Vicksburg, to enlarge store building; erect 55-ft. addition; install front; new shelving; enlarge office space, etc.; cost \$10,000; let contract to W. H. Bruser, Vicksburg, for plumbing; Wm. A. Santon, Archt., Vicksburg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Emporium Company is reported to have let contract to erect store building; cost \$125,000.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Dr. R. L. Pittman let contract to erect proposed hospital; 4 stores on ground floor. (See Hospitals.)

Tex., Dallas.—C. M. Cockrell let contract to R. Slaughter, Dallas, to erect business building; brick; cost \$16,500.

Tex., De Leon.—Dr. T. P. Weaver, D. L. Terrell and C. C. Morris let contract to erect two 2-story and one 3-story brick business buildings; upper floors for offices; cost \$43,500. (Lately noted.)

Va., Salem.—Leas & McVitty, L. E. Dawson, Supt., let contract to I. F. Barbour & Son, South Roanoke, Va., to erect building; 2 stories; 44x134 ft.; cost \$30,000; H. M. Miller, 3½ Campbell Ave., Roanoke.

Warehouses.

Fla., Tampa.—Southern Drug Co., A. N. O'Keefe, Pres., Jacksonville, let contract to Walker & Frisbie, Tampa, to erect building; 70x105 ft.; 2 stories; reinforced concrete; contain offices and warehouses; cost \$40,000; Bonfoey & Elliott, Archts., Tampa. (Lately noted.)

La., Algiers (Station A. New Orleans).—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C., let contract at \$22,000 to Jas. A. Petty, 607 Godchaux St., New Orleans, to construct storage warehouse and paint shop at naval station. (See Government and State.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Atlas Cereal Co., 1299 W. 8th St., let contract to E. L. Winn Construction Co., 195 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, to erect addition to warehouse; 1 story; 75x100 ft.; cost \$16,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—Accomac Realty Co., Julius Seidel, Pres.-Treas., 200 S. Kingshighway Blvd., let contract to Murch Brothers, 1355 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, to erect warehouse at Shaw and Boardman Sts.; 1 story and basement; 51x70 ft.; also let contract to Arthur Maler, 3360 S. Spring St., St. Louis, for plumbing; Oliver J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Sanford.—Sanford Tobacco Warehouse, H. A. Palmer and K. L. Baldwin, Building

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Com., let contract to O. P. Makepeace, Sanford, to erect tobacco sales warehouse; 100x200 ft.; frame; composition roof; wood floors; cost about \$8000. Address J. E. Brinn, Sanford. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Guthrie. — Williamson-Halsell-Frazier Co. let contract to E. C. Murphy, Guthrie, to

erect warehouse addition; 2 stories; 100x120 ft.; cost \$16,000; Layton & Smith, Archts., Majestic Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Tenn., Memphis. — O. K. Storage & Transfer Co. let contract for tile walls for alteration of Lotus Bldg.; separate contracts to be let for plastering, tile floors, marble work, eleva-

tors, electrical work, decorating; cost \$18,000; Mann & Gatling, Archts., News-Scimitar Bldg., Memphis.

Tex., Galveston. — Goshio Company, Inc., Fort Worth, let contract to B. F. & C. M. Davis, Fort Worth and Dallas, to erect warehouses and compresses; cost \$100,000.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Air Compressors, etc.—Cotton Picker Co. of America, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.—Addresses of manufacturers of air compressors and motors.

Bank Fixtures.—Evangeline Bank & Trust Co., Villa Platte, La.—Prices on safe, vault and bank fixtures.

Bathroom Fixtures, etc.—J. G. White, Grover, N. C.—Catalogues and prices on plumbing and bathroom fixtures.

Boiler.—See Extracting Machinery.—Walter J. Lloyd.

Boiler.—Lakeland Lumber & Supply Co., East Rose St., Lakeland, Fla.—Prices on 100 H. P. second-hand boiler; first-class condition.

Boiler (Scotch Marine).—See Machine Tools, etc.

Boilers and Superheaters (Steam).—Winslow Boiler & Engineering Co., 530 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Catalogues and prices on steam boilers and superheaters. (See Truck Parts, etc.)

Boilers (Tubular).—Hackley Morrison, Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Dealers' prices on two 150 H. P. return tubular boilers, 125 lbs. pressure, butt strapped; complete fittings and fixtures, including full flush fronts and smokestacks; give full description; telegraphed offers preferred.

Brick.—E. S. Draper, Archt., 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on brick.

Brick and Stone Trimmings.—H. L. Cain, 12 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.—Prices on brick and stone trimming for \$22,000 church at East Radford, Va.

Brick.—Curtis & McCrackin, Paris, Tex.—Prices on brick and roofing for \$8000 residence.

Brick.—See Building Material.—Curtis & McCrackin.

Bridge Construction.—De Kalb County Commrs., L. T. Y. Nash, Commr., Decatur, Ga.—Bids until Apr. 5 to construct steel bridge, piers and approaches across Pole Creek; plans and specifications on file with L. T. Y. Nash, Commr.

Bridge Construction.—See Road Construction.—Millersburg Special Road Dist.

Building Material.—Richmond Housing Co., Box 891, Richmond, Va.—Prices on building material. (See Houses (Portable).)

Building Material.—J. D. Stroupe, Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on building material for frame dwellings.

Building Materials.—See Steel I-Beams and Metal Roof Supports.

Building Material.—Curtis & McCrackin, Paris, Tex.—Prices on building material, including common and face brick, roofing sand, cement, gravel and hand-power elevator for 2-story building.

Building Material.—Purity Ice Cream & Creamery Co., Russellville, Ark.—Prices on bricks, cement, lime, sand, crushed rock, windows and doors, roofing.

Building Material.—Rev. T. Howard Jones, 638 E. Carter Ave., Ashland, Ky.—Prices on building material for church building 100x142½ ft.

Carbonating and Bottling Equipment, etc.—Harnam Dass & Sons, army contractors, 125

Staff Rd., Ambala Cantt, India.—Prices on 500 second-hand or new steel drawn cylinders for refilling carbon dioxide; also correspondence with manufacturers of mineral-water bottles and carbonating machinery with view to representation.

Cars (Mine).—Warrior Timber & Contracting Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on 40 1½-ton mine cars, 36-in. gauge, 16 or 18-in. wheels; F. O. B. Searles, Ala.

Cars (Scoop).—John M. Greene, 261 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Dealers' prices on 6 or 8 ¾-yd. or 1-yd. rotary scoop cars, 24-in. gauge, roller bearing; state condition and location.

Cement.—See Building Material.—Curtis & McCrackin.

Cement.—E. S. Draper, Archt., 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on cement.

Chemicals.—Hjalmar Minde & Co., Bergen, Norway, P. O. Box 184.—Interested in the following, view to representation: Rosin, turpentine, copal, shellac, gum damar, bone-glue, carbonate of sodium, calcinated (NA CO₃), caustic soda (NA OH), muriatic potash (K CL) for fertilizer, bleaching powder, calcium hypochlorite (CA CL₂ + CA SOCL₂), calcium chloride (CA CL₂), also chlorate of sodium, galubers salt, sulphite of sodium, bisulphate of sodium, bichromate of sodium, hyposulphite of sodium, potash, kadium carbonate (K₂ CO₃) (has an interest at present), caustic potash, chlorate of kadium, cyanide of kadium, chromate of kadium, bichromate of kadium, sulphide of kadium, alum, chrome alum, copper sulphate, iron sulphate, zinc chloride, acetic acid, oleic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid; quote prices and commission f. o. b. Norwegian-America line steamer New York port or New Orleans port.

Chair Frames.—See Upholsterers' Furnishings, etc.

Cider-making Machinery.—X. Poole, Martinsburg, W. Va.—Prices on cider-manufacturing machinery.

Confectioners' Machinery.—Dupont Wholesale Co., Houma, La.—Prices on small candy-making machines.

Conduit and Pipe.—Baltimore (Md.) Board of Awards, City Hall.—Bids until April 9 to furnish for Electrical Comsn. 100,000 ft. single duct conduit and 100,000 ft. special duct pipe, including bends; for specifications and further information address P. G. Ligon, Ch. Engr., City Hall Annex No. 1.

Corn and Feed Mills, etc.—A. P. Brantley Co., Blackshear, Ga.—Prices on corn mills, cornmeal bolters, feed mills, corn shuckers and shellers.

Cotton Goods, etc.—A. S. Somji Lilani, 304 Kiponda St., Zanzibar, East Africa.—Correspondence with manufacturers of following, view to representation: Cotton goods, such as prints, drills, khaki, nainsooks, shirtings, artificial silk, muslins, etc.; hosiery; stationery; fancy goods; cutlery, pocket knives, razors, safety razors; handkerchiefs, boots and shoes, braces, belts, beads, electric accessories, cycles, motor; collars, ties, bows, toys, etc.

Cranes.—See Machine Shop Equipment.

Cranes.—National Shipbuilding Corp., 202 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Prices on 2 overhead cranes, 34-ft. span, 4-ton

capacity; Gantry crane, capacity 6000 lbs. on 60-ft. radius; 15-ton capacity locomotive crane. (See Machine Tools, etc.)

Cylinders.—Harnam Dass & Sons, army contractors, 125 Staff Rd., Ambala Cantt, India.—Prices on 500 second-hand or new steel drawn cylinders for refilling carbon dioxide. (See Carbonating and Bottling Equipment, etc.)

Dehydrating (Fruit) Machinery.—X. Poole, Martinsburg, W. Va.—Data and prices on dehydrating plant for apple products.

Dehydrating Machinery.—Lynwood S. Bryan, Oxford, N. C.—Data and prices on dehydrating machinery.

Dies.—R. W. Timmons, 3724 N. 27th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Correspondence with manufacturers of dies for making cooking utensils.

Ditching and Dredging Machinery.—Noyes & Noyes, Santa Rosa, Fla.—Prices on power ditching machine; also small power dredge.

Dredging.—U. S. Engr. Office, Jacksonville, Fla.—Bids until May 3 for dredging in Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay); further information on application.

Electric Fixtures.—School Board, Clarksdale, Miss.—Bids at office H. B. Heidelberg, Supt. of Schools, Clarksdale, until April 9 for electric fixtures and fittings for high-school buildings.

Electric-Light Plant Construction.—See Water-works, Electric Plant, Sewers.

Elevator.—See Flour and Feed Mill Machinery, etc.

Elevator.—Purity Ice Cream & Creamery Co., Russellville, Ark.—Prices on hand-power elevator.

Elevator (Hand-power).—Curtis & McCrackin, Paris, Tex.—Prices on hand-power elevator for 2-story building.

Engine.—See Extracting Machinery.—Walter J. Lloyd.

Engine (Steam).—Hugh E. Naylor, Front Royal, Va.—Prices on 150 H. P. Corliss steam engine.

Engines (Steam).—Winslow Boiler & Engineering Co., 530 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Correspondence with steam engine builders. (See Truck Parts, etc.)

Extracting Machinery.—Walter J. Lloyd, Paltannie Tanning Extract Co., Miami, Fla. Prices on engine, boiler, evaporator, tanks for leaching, bark press, etc., to equip extract plant.

Firearms.—O. O. W. Landgren, Coolamon, N. S. W., Australia.—Correspondence with manufacturers of guns, revolvers, rifles, etc.; send illustrated catalogs and dealers' prices with discounts.

Flour and Feed Mill Machinery, etc.—Washington County Milling Co., C. R. Latta, Mgr., Prairie Grove, Ark.—Prices on milling machinery (flour, meal and feed), 100 lbs. capacity; elevator machinery and power machinery (steam or internal combustion).

Garage Equipment.—C. P. Robertson, Leaksville, N. C.—Prices on garage equipment.

Generators (Electric).—National Shipbuilding Corp., 202 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Prices on 2 D. C. generators, 175 K. W., 220 volts.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Generating Set.—G. Gentry, 1102 Railway and Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.—Prices on second-hand 200 K. W. A. C. generating set, direct current or belted; steam turbine or reciprocating engine, 440 or 2300 volts; first-class condition.

Heating.—C. H. Black, Whitesburg, Ky.—Prices on heating plant for 3-story hotel and store building 60x100 ft.

Heating Plant (Steam).—Rev. W. C. Allen, Dillon, S. C.—Catalogs and prices on steam-heating plant for edifice with auditorium 60x36 ft., 20 ft. high.

Heating Plant.—J. C. Russ, Secy., Warsaw, N. C.—Prices on heating plant, installed, school of 9 rooms and auditorium.

Ice and Ice-cream Machinery.—Purity Ice Cream & Creamery Co., Russellville, Ark.—Prices on ice and ice-cream machinery, including cork insulation, 6-ton ice machine, ice-cream machines, piping (water and ammonia).

Houses (Portable).—Richmond Housing Co., Box 891, Richmond, Va.—Ready-cut houses and building material.

Iron or Steel Pipe, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington.—Bids until Apr. 16 to furnish iron or steel pipe, steel gears, wire rope, compression and priming cups, water gauges, brass grommets, twist drills, riveting forges, circular saws, cargo hand trucks, excelsior, sandpaper, emery cloth, metal polish, graphite, mica washers, rubber tubing, cheesecloth, mattress ticking, mattress hair, pitch, coal tar, sea-coal facing, lime, cargo check books, writing fluid, bond paper, padboard, lumber; blanks and information relating to circular (No. 1267) obtainable this office or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agts., 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; also from U. S. Engr. offices in principal cities throughout United States.

Iron Bolts and Parts.—Arkansas Truck & Body Co., J. L. Clarkson, Mgr., Texarkana, Ark.—Prices on iron bolts and material for iron work on bodies and trailers.

Knitting Machines.—L. W. Anderson, Box 317, Jacksonville, Fla.—Data and prices on a few second-hand hosiery machines.

Lathe (Locomotive Wheel).—G. Gentry, 1102 Railway and Power Bldg., Richmond, Va.—Prices on locomotive wheel lathe for turning tires to between 60 and 70-in. diam.

Laundry Machinery.—H. W. Peterman, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.—Data and prices on machinery for steam-laundry plant.

Levee Construction.—State Engrs., 213 New Orleans Court Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Bids until April 21 to construct part of Port Barre South Levee, St. Martin's Parish, extending from embankment of Baton Rouge branch of Southern Pacific R. R. to lower side of Cypressport Bay, Atchafalaya Basin Levee Dist., 400,000 cu. yds. earthwork; blanks and information obtainable from office State Engrs. or from undersigned; V. M. Lefebvre, Prest., and Thos. G. Erwin, Sec. Board Comms. Atchafalaya Basin Levee Dist., Port Allen, La.

Lighting.—C. H. Black, Whitesburg, Ky.—Prices on lighting equipment for hotel and store building.

Locomotives.—"Locomotive," care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.—Dealers' prices on 2 standard gauge Shay locomotives; 50 tons weight; good condition.

Locomotive.—Warrior Timber & Contracting Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on saddle-tank locomotive, 36-in. gauge; f. o. b. Searles, Ala.

Locomotive.—Mingo Coal & Coke Co., A. H. Rennebaum, Gen. Mgr., Middlesboro, Ky.—Prices on standard gauge locomotive.

Lumber.—See Structural Steel, etc.—Newport Contracting & Engineering Co.

Pipe.—John G. Duncan Co., 308 W. Jackson Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on ½-in. and ¾-in. second-hand pipe; good condition; immediate shipment.

Machines and Gearing.—Florida Citrus Juice & Syrup Co., 925 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.—Addresses of manufacturers of small machines and gearings operating at high speed (on order of laundry extractors).

Machine-shop Equipment.—Arkansas Valley Tractor Co., C. H. Reser, Mgr., Newkirk, Okla.—Prices on machine-shop equipment, also electric motors.

Machine Shop Equipment.—H. M. Bramberry, 3d St. and Southampton Ave., Norfolk, Va.—Prices on machine shop equipment, including heating plant; cranes and portable machinery; timekeeping equipment, clock type, etc.; tools (special equipment) pertaining to repairs and machinery.

Machine Tools, etc.—National Shipbuilding Corp., J. L. Brierton, Mgr., 202 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Prices on new or first-class second-hand following machinery: 22-ft. plate-bending rolls; double or single angle shear, 6-in. x 6-in. x 1-in.; radial drill, 18-ft. reach for countersinking; 3 punches, 36-in. throat, 1-in. holes in 1-in. plates; channel shear and capping machine for 12-in. channel; cold press, equal to Rock River No. 7; 2 angle punches, horizontal, for 1-in. holes, 1-in. steel; 2 overhead cranes, 34-ft. span, 4-ton capacity; Gantry crane, capacity 6000 lbs. on 60-ft. radius; 15-ton capacity locomotive crane; air compressor, 1000 cu. ft. free air per min.; 200 H. P. Scotch marine boiler; steam stationary engine, 350 H. P., also one of 50 H. P.; 2 D. C. generators, 175 K. W., 220-volt; for installation in Violet, La.

Menhaden Fish and Oil Supplies.—See Oil (Fish) Machinery, etc.

Merchandise (General).—See Cotton Goods, etc.—A. S. Somji.

Metals.—Hjalmar Minde & Co., P. O. Box 184, Bergen, Norway.—Interested in following view to representation on commission: Iron ingots for rolling mills, molybdenum, wolfram, manganese, chrome vanadium, dolomite, scheelite, ferro silicium, nickel, lead, tin, copper, brass, etc.; quote prices f. o. b. Norwegian-America line steamer New York port or New Orleans port.

Mixer (Concrete).—C. B. Kimberly Co., Engrs. and Contrs., Wheeling, W. Va.—Prices on second-hand traction paving mixer; steam power; about ½ yd. capacity; Ransome preferred.

Motors.—See Air Compressors, etc.

Oil (Fish) Machinery, etc.—J. S. Shands, Gainesville, Fla.—Addresses of dealers in fish, scrap and oil machinery (menhaden).

Motors (Electric).—Arkansas Valley Tractor Co., C. H. Reser, Mgr., Newkirk, Okla.—Prices on electric motors. (See Machine Shop.)

Paving.—City of Knoxville, Tenn., John W. Flenniken, Commr. of Streets.—Bids until Apr. 8 for street improvements in Dists. Nos. 156, 157, 158 and 159, including paving, curbing and guttering; 12,000 sq. yds.; specifications obtainable from J. B. McCalla, City Engr.

Paving.—City of Selma, Ala.—Bids until April 7 to construct concrete sidewalks on Alabama Ave., from Lauderdale St. to Union St.; plans and specifications on file with W. O. Crisman, City Engr.

Paving.—City of Rutherfordford, N. C., R. R. Simmons, Mayor.—Bids until Apr. 25 to construct 10,000 sq. yds. concrete street paving and 1000 sq. yds. sidewalk paving, also

granite and cement curb; specifications, etc., from J. F. Flack, City Clerk; R. L. Greenlee, Engr.

Paving.—City Commrs., Alexandria, La., C. M. Ake, Secy.—Bids until April 7 to pave sidewalks on Gould Ave. with concrete; plans and specifications on file with City Engr., City Hall.

Paving.—Baltimore (Md.) Board of Awards, City Hall.—Bids until Apr. 9 to grade, curb and pave various streets included in Contract No. 149; 29,700 sq. yds. sheet asphalt; 4500 lin. ft. armored concrete curb; 12,000 lin. ft. old stone curb, reset and redressed; 4400 sq. yds. granite block liners; 2300 sq. yds. vitrified brick gutters; 5000 cu. yds. grading; specifications from Comms. for Opening Streets, John H. Robinette, Prest., City Hall.

Paving.—Baltimore (Md.) Board of Awards, City Hall.—Bids until Apr. 9 to grade and pave with cement concrete various alleys included in Contracts Nos. 31a, 32 and 33; specifications from Highways Dept., Geo. F. Wiegardt, Highways Engr., City Hall.

Paving.—City of Cairo, Ga., A. W. Miller, Mayor.—Bids until April 10 to pave 13,900 sq. yds. asphalt, brick or concrete pavement; 7149 ft. of combined curb and concrete gutter, or 7149 ft. granite curb and concrete gutter; plans and specifications obtainable from W. H. Searcy, City Clerk.

Pencil and Penholder Machinery.—Salvatore Rutelli Fu Giovanni, Impresa Costruzioni, Palermo, Italy.—Data and prices on machinery for making penholders, pencils, etc.

Pipe (Copper).—Walter J. Lloyd, Paltanville Extract Co., Miami, Fla.—Prices on 150 ft. second-hand 1-in. copper pipe or coil.

Piping (Water).—See Water-works.

Pipe (Drain).—E. S. Draper, Archt., 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on drain pipe.

Pipe, Fittings, etc.—Nashville Bridge Co., Nashville, Tenn.—Prices on valves, fittings and pipe for 8 oil-tank barges, capacity 600,000 gals.; plans and specifications on application.

Pipe and Flues.—Keystone Pipe & Supply Co., Butler, Pa.—Prices on pipe, ¾-in. diam. to 20-in.; flues, 3-in. and 4-in.

Plates.—Keystone Pipe & Supply Co., Butler, Pa.—Prices on plates; 8-gauge and lighter.

Pump (Brass-lined).—Chas. A. McLean, 412 Citizens' Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va.—Prices on brass-lined pump; sizes about 7½ to 8½x9, or 10x10 or 12 stroke.

Rails.—Warrior Timber & Contracting Co., Birmingham, Ala.—Prices on 50 tons relay 30-lb. rail and connections, f. o. b. Searles, Ala.

Rails.—J. A. Newberry, Box 11, Prestonburg, Ky.—Prices on car lots 70-lb. first-quality relaying rails, with angle bars, complete with bolts and nuts; prices f. o. b. cars Dinwood, Ky., via C. & O. R. R.

Rails.—Keystone Pipe & Supply Co., Butler, Pa.—Prices on 12-lb. to 35-lb. rails.

Road Construction.—Maryland State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until April 8 to construct section State highway, 2.65 mi. concrete, from St. Michaels to Chabonne, Talbot County.

Road Construction.—Harrison County Commissioners, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Bids will be received Apr. 17 on 9½ mi. road construction; J. W. Johnston, Dist. Engr.

Road Machinery.—Upshur County Comms., W. C. West, Road Engr., Buckhannon, W. Va.—Prices on 10-ton steam and gasoline road rollers; ¾-yd. steam shovels; concrete pavers; concrete mixers; light railway and

dump cars, 240-in. gauge; Fresno and other scrapers; dump carts and wagons; dragline outfits; steel forms for concrete roads, power tamper, etc.

Road Construction.—State Highway Comsn., C. P. Coleman, Commr., Richmond, Va.—Bids until April 18 to construct following sections road: 5.37 mi. water-bound macadam road, Virginia Project No. 21, between Winchester and Opequon Creek, Frederick County; 4.20 mi. gravel road, Virginia Project No. 23, between Malvern Hill and Wade, Charles City County; 2.77 mi. concrete road, Virginia Project No. 29, between Broad Creek and Fleming's Corner, Princess Anne County; 2.27 mi. water-bound macadam road, Virginia Project No. 30, between Duiguid's Lane and Glenvar, Roanoke County; 5.31 mi. concrete road, Virginia Project No. 34, between Portsmouth and Suffolk, Norfolk County; plans and specifications obtainable this office.

Road Construction.—Washington County Commrs., D. Angle Wolfinger, Clerk, Hagerstown, Md.—Bids until April 8 to construct 2.84 mi. of State-aid Highway to Pennsylvania line; plans and specifications on file with State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Road Construction.—Lee County Commrs., J. F. Garner, Clerk, Fort Myers, Fla.—Bids until Apr. 7 to construct sections of road with pebble marl or shell at Bonita Springs; plans and specifications on file with R. G. Collier, Commr. of Dist. No. 3.

Road Construction.—McLennan County, James P. Alexander, County Judge, Waco, Tex.—Bids to construct Waco and McGregor Rd. with asphalt; bids opened Apr. 1; plans and specifications on file with Manton Hannah, County Engr., Waco, and State Highway Dept., Austin, Tex.

Road Construction.—State Engrs., Highway Dept., 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until April 7 to construct with gravel Port Allen-Rosedale Highway, 11.69 mi., West Baton Rouge Parish; information obtainable at office of Highway Dept., Duncan Buie, Engr.

Road Construction.—State Highway Comsn., Richmond, Va.—Bids until April 4 to construct 2½ mi. of Three-Chopt road with bituminous or water-bound macadam in Henrico County; plans and specifications on file with County Clerk and G. P. Coleman, State Highway Commr.

Road Construction.—Lamar County Commissioners, Vernon, Ala.—Bids until Apr. 10 to grade, drain and surface with gravel 6.14 mi. of Suligant and Hamilton Rd. (State Trunk Rd. No. 18); 21,634 cu. yds. earth excavation; 480 lin. ft. vitrified clay pipe; 495 ft. corrugated iron pipe; 26,397 ft. B. M. lumber bridges; 7446 ft. piles; 79.5 cu. yds.; 114 ft. concrete markers; plans and specifications on file with W. S. Keller, State Highway Engr., Montgomery, Ala., and County Judge.

Road Construction.—State Highway Dept., Little Rock, Ark.—Bids until Apr. 17 to construct 55-mi. road from Little Rock to Hot Springs; concrete or asphalt; 30-ft. roadbed, 18 ft. to be paved; cement-gravel or macadam base; concrete culverts and bridges, except small vitrified tile culverts; 746,900 sq. yds. paving; 492,000 cu. yds. earthwork; 124,000 cu. yds. rock excavation; 4300 ft. 12 to 30-in. culverts, etc.; plans and specifications on file with County Clerk, Courthouse, Hot Springs, Benton and Little Rock; specifications and blueprints from Lund & Hill, Engrs., Little Rock, Ark.; E. O. Bagley, Secy. Commrs., Little Rock-Hot Springs Highway.

Road Construction.—Millersburg Special Road Dist., Fulton, Mo.—Bids until Apr. 8 to construct 7.6 mi. of State Road Project

No. 11, Callaway County; includes earth grading, surfacing of gravel and macadam 9 ft. wide; 1 concrete bridge, 83 ft. 4 in. long; concrete and tile culverts in Fulton County; plans and specifications on file with W. B. Cauthorn, Engr., Columbia, Mo.

Road Construction.—Tensas Parish Police Jury, E. F. Newell, Clerk, St. Joseph, La.—Bids until Apr. 5 to grade roads; contemplates voting on \$300,000 bond issue; contractors may bid in mileage of from 10 to 100 mi.

Roofing.—Curtis & McCrackin, Paris, Tex. Prices on roofing and brick for \$9000 residence.

Safe.—See Bank Fixtures. — Evangeline Bank & Trust Co.

Sewer System.—Sewer Dist. No. 1, T. H. Bourland, Secy., Nashville, Ark.—Bids until Apr. 10 to construct sanitary sewers; 51,500 ft. of 12, 10 and 8-in. vitrified pipe sewers and appurtenances; 85 per cent. of trench under 8 ft., cut 14 ft.; plans and specifications on file at office of Secy. and of W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark.

Sewer and Sewer-disposal Plant.—See Water-works, Electric Plant, Sewers.

Shingles (Fireproof).—E. S. Draper, Archt., 505 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.—Prices on fireproof shingles.

Showcases.—See Store Fixtures. — Zahner Manufacturing Co.

Shovel (Steam).—See Road Machinery.

Shovel (Steam).—W. S. Taylor Co., James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Prices on ¾ or ¾-yd. traction steam shovel.

Steel Tube and Pipe.—Standard Carrier Co., 51 E. 42d St., New York.—Prices on steel tube and pipe.

Stave Machinery.—Clark-Stewart Co., 512 Georgia Casualty Bldg., Macon, Ga.—Data and prices on machinery for making barrel staves, especially for nail kegs.

Steel I-Beams and Metal Roof Supports.—T. A. Bechtol Lumber Co., Kansas City, Mo. Prices on steel I-beams, weight not less than 120 lbs. to the foot, 30 in. by 47½ ft.; also metal roofing supports to cover 48-ft. span, 132 ft. long; for two 48x132-ft. buildings.

Stone Riprap.—U. S. Engineer Office, Wheeling, W. Va.—Bids until Apr. 24 to furnish and deliver stone riprap for Dams Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, Ohio River; information on application.

Sand and Gravel.—See Structural Steel, etc.—Newport Contracting & Engineering Co.

Store Fixtures.—Zahner Manufacturing Co., F. L. Zahner, Secy. and Treas., 12 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.—Display cases, show-cases, shelving and counters.

Structural Steel, etc.—Newport Contracting & Engineering Co., Newport News, Va.—Prices on 200 tons structural steel and erection; lumber; sand and gravel; electrical work; painting; for boat shed, Pensacola, Fla.

Tanks.—Keystone Pipe & Supply Co., Butler, Pa.—Prices on tanks, any size.

Tanks.—Standard Carrier Co., 51 E. 42d St., New York.—Prices on tanks.

Threading Machine (Bolt).—Hackley Morrison, Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Dealers' prices on first-class second-hand bolt-threading machine, with oil pump and automatic throw-out split die, set to thread bolts up to ¾-in.

Tile (Roofing; Flooring).—I. J. Diaz, care of Pan-American Trading Co., Pensacola, Fla.—Correspondence with manufacturers of tile roofing and mosaics, etc., for floors in tropical countries.

Telephones (Inter-communicating).—Keystone Paper Box Co., 108 Tucker St., Burling-

ton, N. C.—Prices on inter-communicating telephones for factory; 3 stations, all connected, phones not above 150 ft. apart. The Keystone Co. would do the connecting.

Timekeeping Equipment.—See Machine Shop Equipment.

Trenching and Underground Wood Box, etc.—Standard Carrier Co., 51 E. 42d St., New York.—Prices on trenching and underground wood box, manholes and covers.

Tobacco Factory Equipment.—Adam Tra-band & Son, Guthrie, Okla.—Prices on finishing press, finisher and ringer for tobacco factory; hand operation.

Truck Parts, etc.—Winslow Boiler & Engineering Co., 530 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.—Catalogues and prices (for Commercial Library) on following: Steam boilers and superheaters; oil-burning apparatus; steam engine builders; apparatus for burning pulverized coal; steam valves, unions and fittings for high pressures and temperatures; chassis parts (manufacturers) for automobile vehicles; machinery and shop tools and equipment.

Valves (Tank Barge).—See Pipe, Fittings, etc.

Vault.—See Bank Fixtures. — Evangeline Bank & Trust Co.

Valves, Unions, etc.—See Truck Parts, etc. Winslow Boiler & Engineering Co.

Vault Door, etc.—Bank of St. Charles, St. Charles, Ark.—Prices on vault door and fixtures.

Upholsterers' Furnishings, etc.—Gordon, Sons & Co., Registered, Office and Warehouses, 36-42 New Inn Yard, Shoreditch, London, Eng.—Correspondence with manufacturers of upholsterers' springs, webbing, casters, etc.; also chair frames.

Water System.—Water-works Dist. No. 1, T. H. Bourland, Sec., Nashville, Ark.—Bids until Apr. 10 to construct water-works system; 51,250 ft. of 8, 6, 4 and 2-in. (W. I.) mains, valves and hydrants; 50,000-gal. tank and tower; pumping station, reservoir, air lift and wells; plans and specifications on file at office of Secy. and of W. L. Winters, Engr., Fort Smith, Ark.

Water-works.—C. H. Black, Whitesburg, Ky.—Prices on water-works for hotel and store building.

Water-works.—City of Kansas City, Mo., J. Ray Samuel, Purchasing Agt., City Hall. Bids until Apr. 9 to construct 15,000,000-gal. water-storage basin at Wabash and St. John Ave.; contract let for excavation; also bids until same date to furnish 8000 lin. ft. each of 48-in. wood, steel and concrete pipe; plans and specifications on file with Fire and Water Commrs., W. G. Goodwin, Ch. Engr.

Water-works.—City of Atlanta, Ga., W. E. Chambers, Purchasing Agent.—Bids until April 9 to construct coagulating basin No. 5, Atlanta water-works; drawings and specifications from Mr. Chambers.

Water-works, Electric Plant, Sewers.—Ezra Parker, Mayor, and Board Commrs., Benson, N. C.—Bids until April 24 to construct water-works, electric-light plant, sewers, including deep well and pump, combined water and electric station, 60 and 100 K. W. units, boilers, pumps and reservoir, about 5 mi. water pipe line, 4 mi. sewers and sewage-disposal plant (no bids on electric-distribution system); plans and specifications on file Clerk's office and office of Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C., and copies obtainable from Engr.

Wood-conduit Machinery.—Chas. A. McLean, 412 Citizens' Bank Bldg., Norfolk, Va. Prices on new or used equipment for manufacturing wood conduit.

Well-drilling Equipment.—Producers' Oil

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

& Shale Co., 400 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Prices on drilling rig and tools.

Well-drilling Tools.—Tandy C. Young, Muskogee, Okla.—Prices on string of standard well-drilling tools.

Water-wheels.—J. W. Koon, Harmony, N. C.—Prices on good second-hand overshot steel water-wheel, 16 ft.; 6, 7 or 8-ft. face.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ark., De Queen.—De Queen & Eastern R. R. Co. proposes to build an extension 9 mi. long from Dierks, Ark., southwest. Estimated cost \$200,000. J. C. Leeper is Ch. Engr. at De Queen.

Ky., Ashland.—Big Sandy & Kentucky Rwy. Co. is inviting bids to build an extension from Riceville, in Eastern Kentucky, about 10 mi., standard gauge. Headquarters at Ashland. W. H. Dawkins is Prest.

Ky., Hazard.—Louisville & Nashville R. R. has begun construction on the Carr's Fork branch to several coal mines in Perry county. H. C. Williams, Louisville, Ky., is Ch. Engr. of Constr.

N. C., Asheville.—Carolina & Georgia Rwy. Co. chartered to build 25-mi. line from Andrews to Hayesville, N. C.; already graded. Incorporators: Jno. C. Arbogast, Prest. and Gen. Mgr.; S. F. Chapman, Treas. and Secy.; Henry B. Stevens, Jno. B. Anderson and Oscar L. McLurd, all of Asheville, and who are also directors. L. Chapman is Vice-Prest. Chief Engr. not yet named.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Engineering Offices Resumed.

James Posey, consulting engineer, 925 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, who has resumed his offices after being engaged in war work, announces that he has associated with him George W. Gall, Jr., who is an A. B. of Johns Hopkins University, and an A. M. E. of Cornell, in addition to which he has had practical experience of a year each at Sparrows Point, Md., and with the Curtis Aeroplane Company at Buffalo, N. Y. Lately he was a commissioned officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Mr. Posey's war work consisted of designing and superintending installations of heating, power plant work, lighting, plumbing, and high tension electrical distribution for the Bartlett & Hayward plants at Baltimore, and the Symington-Anderson Forge Company's plants at Rochester. Before entering government service he designed and supervised installations at various mechanical plants such as are required in large buildings of nearly every type. He specializes on designing power, refrigerating, electric, heating, ventilation and lighting plants, wiring elevators, conveyors, plumbing, sewage disposal, sprinkler equipment, fire protection, manufacturing plants, kitchen equipment, and high tension electrical distribution. Considerably more than a hundred installations in public and private buildings in Baltimore and vicinity alone were engineered by him during his six years' work preceding the war. Mr. Posey has also opened offices in New York and Washington for extending prompt service in those cities and their environments. He is now working on plans for the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, also a large apartment house at Washington, in addition to several apartments and other buildings in Baltimore.

The United States Chain & Forging Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., announces the consolidation of the James McKay Company, of that city; the Hayden-Corbett Chain Co. of Columbus, Ohio, and Huntington, W. Va., and the National Chain Company of Marietta, Ohio, viz., four plants, in addition to which this new company will immediately build a large electric welding plant to be operated in conjunction with them. The merger, with the additional facilities mentioned will, it is stated, enable the company to produce, with increased economy and efficiency, a full line of welded chain and forgings. Chas. M. Power will have charge of sales, and Frank

A. Bond will be general manager. Full particulars of this consolidation will be found in the advertising columns.

Sale of 13 Army Camps.

The Construction Division of the Army, Seventh and B streets southwest, Washington, D. C., announces that there will be a sale there by sealed proposals at 10 a. m. April 15, of Government property in thirteen army camps located respectively at Alexandria, La.; Fort Worth, Texas; Gettysburg, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Houston, Tex.; Raleigh, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala.; Spartanburg, S. C., and Macon, Ga. The sale includes in general buildings and fixtures in place; electric, water, sewer and sewage disposal systems and their accessories; Government-owned railroads, roads, culverts and bridges. There are certain exceptions of property from the sale, which are noted in the advertising columns, where details will be also found concerning terms and conditions.

Mechanical Efficiency Apparatus.

J. Walton LeGare, P. O. Box 193, Selma, Ala., would like to hear from manufacturers of mechanical efficiency apparatus regarding their product. Manufacturers desiring a Southern representative for the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana preferred.

Bronze Honor Tablets.

One of the latest additions to the numerous excellent products of the Newman Manufacturing Company, 717-719 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a large honor roll tablet which it is casting in bronze for societies, churches, communities, etc., to commemorate the names of men who have served our country in its fight for the maintenance of liberty and justice. It is made in various dimensions according to the number of names enrolled. The names are cast separately and affixed neatly and uniformly. A photograph of one of these tablets shows a handsome and appropriate design with eagle and shield at the top.

Advice for Flour Protection.

"Flour mills, build now; put your money to work where it pays best," says the Wolf Company of Chambersburg, Pa., whose "after the war" catalog No. 18 gives a full description of the flour milling machinery made by

this concern, which also pertinently and seasonably comments on present conditions thus: "The opportunity for capital is right now. The horizon was never wider, and the Macedonian call never came with such clear and stentorian tones. The world needs bread, more bread of better quality, and the miller who can produce a high quality of flour should strike harder at the most productive point."

A Fine Publication.

A catalog of rich appearance is that issued by the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, Carbondale, Pa., concerning perforated metals, sheet and light structural iron work manufactured by its plant. The perforated metals include a wide variety of standard perforated screen plates for use in various industries, the perforations being of different shapes and sizes to meet requirements. They are made of several metals, also according to needs. Manufactured screens of many different kinds are produced and illustrated, besides elevator buckets, conveyor troughs, coal or ash hoppers, stacks, and elevator casings. The catalog is finely printed on heavy paper, and the illustrations are done in the highest skill. The cover page is very handsome. The tables of weights and measures at the back of the book will be useful to many who receive a copy. There are 127 pages.

Will Erect Office Building.

Owing to the demands of a constantly expanding dyestuff business, the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has arranged to erect a four-story office building at Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Burling Slip, New York City, directly adjoining and to the west of its present office building at No. 21 Burling Slip. The present structure, a ten-story edifice devoted to the sales and executive offices of the company, will be continued as such. Until the new addition is ready for occupancy the drug, chemical and special products departments will occupy the third floor at No. 28 Burling Slip.

Buckeye Disc Mine Fans.

"Buckeye disc mine fans," says Bulletin No. 51-A of the Buckeye Blower Company, Columbus, Ohio, "have been very carefully designed for continuous and efficient mine service. Being substantially built of the best quality of materials, and carefully assembled and finished in a workmanlike manner, they have given universal satisfaction. They are built to withstand the most severe service, and require no attention except occasional oiling." All sizes of these mine fans have 12 blades and afford a high pressure, so that ventilation is thoroughly accomplished. Full descriptions are given with illustrations and tables of dimensions and capacities. Mining engineers and purchasing agents will find the bulletin very valuable for ready reference.

Pneumatic Tools in Demand.

The Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, Chicago, manufacturer of the Thor pneumatic drills, hammers and appliances, electric tools, motorcycles and gas engines, has issued another of its striking folders concerning tools made by it. This says that in 1918 there were 67,322 tools of this brand sold to shipyards, railroad shops, machine shops, boiler shops, foundries and automobile factories, there being a total of 3181 plants so supplied. The folder contains specifications concerning the different tools illustrated.

Roll Roofing, Asphalt Shingles, etc.

The Flintkote Company, 88 Pearl street, Boston, Mass., has issued a price list and statement to the trade, illustrating "a reduction in our prices to what is practically a pre-war level." The company also says: "We

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believe that publicity for the fact that some building materials have reached practically pre-war levels will encourage people to build and bankers to make loans for building purposes, and that thereby much needed opportunity for employment will follow." The prices cover roll roofings, asphalt shingles, etc.

American and Foreign Dyes.

A very interesting and noteworthy book on American and Swiss dyes has been published by A. Klipstein & Co., whose main office is at 644 to 652 Greenwich St., New York. On the cover page it says: "Swiss dyes have formed a bridge over which we are now passing from German to American dyes." Within the preface says: "After 40 years of fierce competition the Swiss dye manufacturers were all that prevented Germany from monopolizing the world's dyestuff business. Since the present war began they alone prevented a complete dye famine in the United States and enabled us to tide over the period required for the construction of dye plants that are fast making America independent of the world for her dyestuff supply," etc. In addition to a very long list of dyes and other chemicals, the book contains pictures of the factories of E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co. at South Charleston, W. Va., and Chrome, N. J., and the factories of the Society of Chemical Industry at Basle, Switzerland.

A Boost for Building Plans.

Additional impetus was given to the country's building prospects by the New Jersey Zinc Co.'s recent announcement of a reduction in zinc oxide prices for the second quarter of this year, the new schedule ranging from one-half to two and one-half cents a pound lower. Freight allowance is increased to 50 cents per hundred pounds on carload shipments. Another announcement especially important to paint manufacturers is that Red Seal grade zinc oxide, which is free of lead, will be available for them. It is produced by the French process. Owing to war conditions it has been practically impossible, it is remarked, to obtain lead free zinc oxide. The leaded zinc oxide brands will also be furnished, as heretofore, but at lower prices than for more than three years. Four grades are manufactured. Grades much used by rubber-tire manufacturers are also reduced in cost.

New Machinery Firm.

A new machinery firm has been established at Jacksonville, Fla., by Straton & Gregory, successors to Oakley, Straton & Gregory, the new concern consisting of Charles E. Straton and Leslie E. Gregory, who are representing the Angier Mills of Ashland, Mass.; Austin-Western Road Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. C. Atkins & Co., also of Atlanta; Baltimore Oil & Engine Co., Baltimore, Md.; Elgin Gas Motor Co., Elgin, Ill.; Forest King Corporation, New York; George Haiss Manufacturing Co., also of New York; Little Giant Company, Mankato, Minn.; Oshkosh Manufacturing Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Owensboro, Ky., and others. The firm is establishing agencies at various points in Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and has recently opened one of them at Tampa, Fla.

Engineers and Sales Agents.

Becker & Smyth, contracting engineers and sales agents for the Layne & Bowler Co., patentees and manufacturers of the Layne deep-well turbine pump, announce their establishment at Chicago with offices at 1440 Old Colony Building. Factories are at Houston, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn., and Los Angeles, Cal. Walter E. Becker and C. R. Smyth compose the firm, the former having been with the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., for the

last 12 years, and the latter with the Layne & Bowler Corporation, both also having been with the York Engineering & Supply Co. of Houston, Tex.

Branch Office at Birmingham.

The Southern States Equipment Co., whose main office is at 702 Hennen Building, New Orleans, La., will, on May 1, open a branch office at 409-10 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala., under the personal supervision of E. L. Byron, formerly with the Bucyrus Company as their Southern sales manager. Mr. Byron will handle a line of contractors' machinery, including a full line of good roads machinery.

Trade Literature.

Air Pressure Water System for Farms, Villages, etc.

A circular issued by the Stegall Water & Light Company, Rock Hill, S. C., describes its unique water system for installation on farms, in villages, at schools, etc., where public water-works do not exist. It is operated by means of a gasoline engine, an air compressor, an air tank with 100 pounds pressure, and a water tank, the latter—which has an automatic water-filling valve—being placed at the bottom of a well, spring, etc. This system, it is stated, conveys water from the bottom of the well to dwelling, barn, school, or other building as may be desired, without using a pump, the water being forced into and through the pipes by direct pressure. It is further explained that the system can be used in springs, lakes or rivers, regardless of distance from the power, and water may be supplied to any number of faucets. The system is now used in more than one State. In addition to supplying water, the air plant provides compressed air for vacuum cleaning, for inflating tires of automobiles, etc. The system is described as being cheap to maintain; that over 100 gallons of water daily can be furnished for less than 5 cents a week. J. Webb White is secretary-treasurer of the company.

Twist-drills, Reamers, Wrenches, etc.

The Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, Akron, Ohio, which has been established for 65 years, has just issued a fine, new catalog, No. 91, which covers the complete line of machinists' supply products manufactured at its extensive plants, there being factories at Chicago, Ill., and at St. Catharines, Ont., Canada, as well as at Akron. Twist drills, reamers, wrenches and cotter pins are illustrated, together with full price lists of all sizes and types. There are more than 180 pages in the book, which is of handy size and thumb-indexed for quick reference. It is printed on heavy, calendered paper, and the illustrations are well brought out. In its operation this company concentrates the manufacture of carbon and high-speed twist drills and reamers exclusively at Akron, while at Chicago screw and drop-forged wrenches, spring cotters and special forgings are made. The St. Catharine's works are devoted to making wrenches, drop forgings and tools for the Canadian trade. While the company also manufactures tools not related to its general line, their production is the output of two separate factories, each of which is governed by its own organization of specialists.

"Hy-Rib and Metal Lath" Book.

The new "Hy-Rib and Metal Lath" book of the Truscon Steel Company, Detroit, Michigan, is one of the finest and most useful publications issued concerning building material. The company's object in preparing it was to make a book comprehensive and elo-

quent of the products of which it treats. Descriptive material in hand was carefully revised, extensive additions being made; new details and complete specifications were prepared, and the size of the pages was made larger than former books, viz., 8½ by 11 inches. It says that the use of these products in building construction eliminates all forms for concrete, saves channels and wiring, reinforces the concrete and plaster, insures fireproofing and permanence, permits wide spacing of supports, reduces weight of construction, increases available floor space and saves time, labor and material. They are for use in roofs, walls, floors, ceilings, sidings, partitions, and furring; in arched floors, culverts, conduits, sewers, silos and tanks. Old buildings can be given stucco exteriors by use of this lath, making them handsome and modern. It is useful for garages as well as for residences and other larger structures. There are many fine pictures.

"United" Hoists.

"United" hoists, belt driven, steam driven, electric driven, horse and hand operated, are fully described and illustrated in a fine 76-page catalog issued by the United Iron Works Company of Kansas City, Mo., which says: "Let 'United' answer your hoisting problem. Though hoisting propositions may vary widely in character, we feel that we have a hoist for every purpose. Should you feel that we have not shown a hoist exactly suited to your needs, write us full particulars as to conditions, and we will be able to solve your hoist problems for you." Then follows a list of questions to be answered, consideration of which will be well worth while. The pictures showing the great variety of hoists made by this company are finely executed, and the tables and general information are all carefully prepared. The book is printed on heavy paper and is very conveniently arranged.

A Good Magazine.

The March issue of the Walworth Log is bright and entertaining, the initial article being "How Come a Brass Valve?" with illustrations. A full-page is also devoted to the Walworth-Parmalee wrench, with a picture showing how it may be used in narrow spaces. The article on Ranger, Texas, in the heart of the new oil field of that State, is timely, entertaining and instructive. Several other contributions complete this number from the Walworth Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.

An Interesting Issue.

The size of some of the products of the Crane Company, 836 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, is displayed in the illustration on the cover page of the March issue of The Valve World. This picture represents a special crane base tee inside of which a workman stands upright. This particular fitting weighs 21,000 pounds. The book contains a number of excellent articles, including several seasonable editorials. One of the contributions relates to the new Army and Navy Building at Washington.

OBITUARY.

E. C. Braun.

Emil C. Braun, for 15 years connected with H. M. Byllesby & Co. as an electrical engineer and valuation expert, died suddenly at his home in Chicago, March 23. He came to this country from Germany in 1893, having charge of the German electrical exhibit at the world's fair in that city. His widow was formerly Miss Daisy Willich, daughter of Lewis Willich, who, it is noted, founded *Puck* magazine.

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Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ark., Lepanto.—First National Bank chartered, capital \$35,000.

Ark., Paris.—First National Bank applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

Ark., St. Charles.—The Bank of St. Charles incorporated; capital \$10,000; surplus \$1000. Business begins Apr. 1 with J. Deane, Prest.; W. H. Morsworthy and Wm. Duplax, V.-Ps.; S. B. Dennison, Secy.; L. G. Thomasson, Cash.

Fla., Graceville.—A new bank is reported organized with \$50,000 capital. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Oldsmar.—Oldsmar State Bank chartered, capital \$15,000, is about to begin business; R. E. Olds, Prest., Lansing, Mich.; John L. Fouts, V.-P., Lakeland, Fla.; Irving Trask, Cashier; Oldsmar.

Ga., Wrightsville.—Farmers' Bank of Wrightsville applied for charter; capital \$50,000. Incorporators: W. M. Shurling, R. E. Buttery and R. B. Bryan.

Ga., Zebulon.—A stock company is being formed to organize a new bank with \$25,000 capital, but no definite action is to be taken until May or June; it is contemplated to open for business in Sept. or Oct.; H. A. Rider is interested.

Ky., Louisville.—Block, Fetter & Co., capital \$75,000, has filed charter to do a general banking and bond brokerage business. Incptrs.: Bernard N. Block, Sidney R. Fetter and Melvin S. Meyers.

Miss., Pass Christian.—Bank of Pass Christian is chartered, capital \$15,000. Business is to begin about May 15. Organization Committee: W. C. Soria, Chrmn.; U. A. Cuevas, V.-Chrmn.; G. F. Dunbar, Frank Wittman, M. W. Rainold, S. J. Deadeaux and C. A. Griffith.

Mo., Excelsior Springs.—Excelsior Springs Trust Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by David H. Kirk, M. C. Campbell and W. J. Chamberlain.

Mo., Miller.—T. A. Millers State Bank, capital \$10,000, incptd. by R. J. Smith, Charles Henry and J. M. Misemer.

Mo., Stoutland.—State Bank of Stoutland, capital \$12,500, is organized with C. E. Carlton, Prest.; Lee Eulbright, V.-P., and Rolla Smith, Cashier.

Mo., Tiffin.—Bank of Tiffin, capital \$10,000, is organized with J. I. Frances, Prest., and Elton F. Burch, Cashier.

Mo., Worthington.—Bank of Worthington, capital \$15,000, is reported organized by F. S. Fechtling and others.

N. C., Elkin.—Insurance Loan & Trust Co. is chartered; Alex Chatham, Jr., Prest.; J. F. Hendren, V.-P.; C. G. Armfield, Secy.-Treas.; Robey N. Baets, Asst. Secy.-Treas.

N. C., Stoneville.—Farmers & Merchants' Banking & Trust Co., authorized capital \$25,000, is organized by J. R. Morton, U. L. Stanford, R. L. Stone and T. J. Glenn.

N. C., Wilmington.—The Royal Mutual Life Insurance Co. is incptd. by E. L. Shinn, Martha Shinn, L. E. Myers, Louise C. Myers, G. P. Holden, Hattie B. Holden, E. T. Holden and others.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Farmers Bank & Trust Co., will soon begin business with \$100,000 capital paid in and \$100,000 subscribed. S. Carter Williams of Yadkinville, Prest.; C. E. Hall, V.-P., and T. B. Byerly, Cash. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Hobart.—The City Guaranty Bank is reported organized to succeed the City National Bank.

Okla., Muskogee.—Muskogee National Bank,

3rd and Broadway, a merger of the Guaranty State Bank and the Muskogee National Bank. Capital \$100,000, to be increased to \$200,000 as soon as approval is secured. A. C. Trumbo, Prest.; L. C. Parmenters, J. W. Gilliland, R. A. Patterson, E. A. Edmondson, V.-Ps.; L. S. Bagley, Cash.

Okla., Pawhuska.—Liberty National Bank will soon begin business; capital and surplus \$120,000. R. L. Carroll is Mayor.

Okla., Red Oak.—First National Bank has applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

S. C., Andrews.—Security Service Building and Loan Assn., capital \$150,000, is incptd. by W. H. Andrews, H. S. Clardy, Louis Bailenberger, A. H. Josey and C. J. Levy.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Mutual Investment & Development Co. incptd., capital \$50,000, open for business April 1. Incorporators: E. W. Neal, A. M. Hill, W. H. Sterchi, W. C. Baker and J. Bailey Wray.

Tenn., Madisonville.—Monroe Bank & Trust Co., capital \$50,000, incptd. by Lee R. Sloan, M. F. Valentine, R. D. Coltrope, J. M. Kimbro, A. E. Brakehill and J. T. Sheets.

Tex., Appleby.—Appleby State Bank, capital \$10,000, organized with Thomas E. Baker, Prest.; R. C. White, V.-P.; G. L. Davidson, Cash.

Tex., Austwell.—Austwell State Bank, capital \$25,000, organized with Francis P. Marberry, Prest.; Martin O'Connor, V.-P.; William H. Dunson, Cash.

Tex., Burkburnett.—American State Bank, capital \$50,000, is authorized to begin business. C. W. Reid, Prest.; H. L. Quiett, Cash.

Tex., Rowlett.—Guaranty State Bank, capital \$15,000, is organized with W. A. Maupin, Prest.; J. W. Kirby, V.-P.; L. R. Guthrie, Cash.

Tex., Mexia.—Farmers' State Bank and the First National Bank are reported consolidated. Tex., Ovilla.—Guaranty State Bank incptd., capital \$10,000; B. S. Payne, Prest.; Erling Helland, V.-P., and I. Curry, Cashier.

Tex., Port Arthur.—A State bank, capitalized at \$50,000, is being organized by J. L. Latimer and others.

Tex., Victoria.—People's National Bank, capital \$50,000, organized with E. E. Pickering, Prest.; J. H. Clegg, V.-P., and Herman Fisher, Cashier.

New Securities.

Ala., Jasper.—(Road).—Bids will be opened Apr. 12 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year bonds. E. W. Long is Chrmn. Commrs.' Court, Highway Commission, Walker County.

Ark., Batesville.—(Highway).—Bids will be opened April 5 for \$300,000 of bonds North Arkansas Highway Dist. No. 2. Address Board of Commrs.

Ark., Conway.—(Highway).—Bids received Feb. 28 by Commrs. Conway-Damascus Highway Dist., Faulkner County, W. D. Cole, Jr., Chrmn., for not less than \$150,000 nor more than \$200,000 of 6 per cent. 10-20-year bonds.

Ark., Fort Smith.—(Bridge).—Bids received until 2 P. M. April 3 for \$500,000 of 5½ per cent. 20-year bonds Sebastian Bridge Dist.; J. M. Sparks, Prest. of Board, 17 N. 6th St.

Ark., Little Rock.—(Highway).—Special Dispatch to the Manufacturers Record says that \$1,000,000 of 1-20-year Little Rock-Hot Springs Highway Dist. bonds, for which bids were asked Apr. 15, have been sold at par to Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis. E. O. Bagley is Secy.

Ark., Lonoke.—(Drainage).—Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis has purchased and is offering to investors \$345,000 of 5½ per cent. \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated March 1, 1919, and maturing 1923 to 1945, inclusive.

Fla., Bartow.—(Road).—Polk County votes Apr. 22 on \$390,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Fla., Brooksville.—(School).—Date has not yet been set for opening bids for the following 6 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds, voted March 3: Special School Tax Dist. 1, \$25,000; Special School Tax Dist. No. 7, \$10,000; W. O. Lemasters is Supt. of Education, Hernando County.

Fla., Bushnell.—(Light).—City is reported to have sold \$10,000 of electric-light-station bonds voted some time ago. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Clearwater.—(School, Park).—Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction is reported to have sold the following bonds: \$2500 for school building at Keene; \$8000 for improving Largo school; \$16,000, Clearwater school and athletic park; \$1000, Seminole school.

Fla., Jasper.—(Road).—Hamilton County has sold at par and accrued interest to the Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, \$400,000 of 5 per cent. 5-20-year road and bridge bonds.

Fla., Miami.—(Fire, Municipal Bldg., Sewer).—Bids received 7.30 P. M. April 3 by W. D. Moore, City Clerk, for \$40,000 of fire, \$17,000 municipal building and \$3000 sewer bonds.

Fla., Kissimmee.—(Municipal).—Bids will be received until 7.30 P. M. Apr. 18 for \$97,500 of 6 per cent. 10-19-year \$500 denomination bonds. J. R. Gilbert is City Clerk.

Fla., Orlando.—(City Improvements).—City will probably vote on \$200,000 of bonds. Address Mayor Giles.

Fla., Palatka.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. April 22 for \$160,000 of 6 per cent. 4-25-year serial \$1000 denomination bonds Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 4, Putnam County. Address R. J. Hancock, Clk. A. M. Steen is Chrmn. County Commrs.

Fla., Tavares.—(School).—Bids received 1.30 P. M. April 21 for \$7000 of 6 per cent. 20-year bonds, Groveland School Dist. No. 26, Lake County. Address Wm. T. Kennedy, Supt. and Secy., Lake County Board of Public Instruction, Umatilla, Fla.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(School).—Election is to be held April 22 to vote on \$75,000 of 6 per cent. 30-year bonds Special Tax School Dist. No. 3, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County. W. A. Allen is Chrmn. and Dixie M. Hollins, Secy., Board of Public Instruction, Pinellas County.

Fla., Tampa.—(School).—A letter to the Manufacturers Record says that petition necessary to calling \$150,000 bond election for Ybor District, Hillsborough County, is just being prepared, and it will be two months or more before election is held.

Ga., Adele.—(School).—Cook County is reported to have voted bonds. Address Board of Education.

Ga., Brunswick.—(Highway).—Glynn County will vote on \$400,000 of bonds for highway construction; date for election not fixed. H. M. Miller is Chrmn. County Commrs.

Ga., Cartersville.—(Road).—Bartow County will vote on \$400,000 of bonds; election not yet ordered; J. J. Calhoun, County Treas.

Ga., Claxton.—(Courthouse, Jail, Road).—Evans County votes April 19 on \$75,000 of bonds as follows. Courthouse, \$40,000; jail, \$10,000; road, \$25,000. H. L. Brewton is Chrmn. Board of County Commrs.

Ga., Columbus.—(Bridge, Road).—Muskogee County votes July 29 on \$740,000 of 5 per cent. 1-20-year \$1000 denomination bonds. Frank U. Garrard, J. B. Key and J. C. Alexander, Board of Commrs. of Roads and Revenue. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Dahlonega.—(Road).—Lumpkin County votes May 6 on \$90,000 of bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Gainesville.—(Road).—Hall County Commrs. are planning to call an election in April to vote on \$600,000 of bonds.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ga., Newnan—(Road).—Coweta County votes Apr. 24 on \$500,000 of 4½ per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated July 1, 1919, and maturing 1920 to 1949, inclusive. W. A. Potts is Chrmn. and T. G. Farmer, Jr., Clerk Board of Comms. of Roads and Revenue.

Ga., Rome—(Road).—Floyd County is planning to issue \$500,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Ky., Paris—(Street).—Election will probably be held in near future to vote on bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Crowley—(Drainage).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. April 22 by L. F. Millner, Prest. Board of Comms., Iota-Longpoint Drainage Dist., Acadia Parish, for \$85,000 of 5 per cent. 24-year bonds.

La., De Ridder—(Pumping, Light and Power Station).—City votes April 22 on \$90,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Franklin—(Road).—Bids will be opened May 2 by Board of Administrators of Road Dist. No. 1, St. Mary Parish, for \$550,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds. Chas. N. Frost is Prest. of Board.

La., Jonesboro—(Road).—Jackson Parish recently voted \$500,000 of bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Lafayette—(Road).—Road Dist. 2, Lafayette Parish, votes April 9 on \$125,000 of 5 per cent. 25-year bonds. M. Billeaud, Jr., is Prest. Police Jury.

La., Marksville—(Waterworks).—City voted Feb. 20 to issue \$35,000 of 5 per cent. 19-year \$500 denomination bonds. Jas. H. Ducote, Mayor. James LaCour, Clerk.

La., Vidalia—(Road).—Election will be held in Concordia Parish May 8 to vote on \$800,000 of 5 per cent. 20-year bonds. Address Police Jury.

Miss., Greenville—(Road).—Bids will be opened Apr. 15 for the \$1,250,000 of bonds to be voted on Apr. 3. Address Road Comms., Washington County.

Miss., Gloster—(Warrants).—City voted \$11,000 of loan warrants for purpose of installing improved machinery at the local water and light plant. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Oxford—(Water).—City is reported to have sold to local banks \$3500 of 6 per cent. 5-year bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Cassville—(Road).—Pleasant Ridge Special Road Dist., Barry County, has voted \$8000 of 6 per cent. 2-15-year bonds; date for opening bids not yet decided. Address County Comms.

Mo., Kansas City—(Fire Dept.).—City will offer for sale April 7 the \$200,000 of bonds voted last November and recently approved by the Supreme Court. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Ozark—(Courthouse).—Bids will be received until noon April 25 for \$90,000 of not exceeding 5½ per cent. \$500 denomination Christian County bonds, dated May 1, 1919, and maturing 1921 to 1929, inclusive; J. N. Chaffin is County Treas.

Mo., Stockton—(Road).—El Dorado Springs Special Road Dist., Cedar County, has voted \$150,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Mo., St. Louis—(School).—Bids received until 3 P. M. May 14 by Board of Education, Henry L. Wolfner, Prest., for \$90,000 of 4 per cent. 20-year bonds, dated July 1, 1919, maturing July 1, 1939. Chas. P. Mason is Secy. and Treas.

Mo., Warrensburg—(School).—Johnson County has sold to the Chilhowee Bank of Chilhowee \$21,000 of 5 per cent. bonds Consolidated School Dist. No. 2; denomination \$1000; dated April 1, 1919; maturity 1920 to 1929, inclusive.

N. C., Danbury—(Road).—Bids will be open-

ed April 7 for \$25,000 Beaver Island Township and \$25,000 Snow Creek Township bonds, voted March 18; B. Y. Petree is Chrmn. Board of County Comms.

N. C., Hertford—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Apr. 19 for \$500,000 of 6 per cent. bonds of Northeastern Carolina Road Dist. (comprising the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans and part of Chowan); payable \$20,000 each year; denomination to suit purchaser. Bids should be made for \$100,000 of bonds and multiples thereof up to \$500,000. Chas. Whedbee is Chrmn. Further particulars will be found in the Proposals Department.

N. C., Lumberton—(Road).—Bill has been prepared authorizing townships of Robeson County to issue bonds. Address Board of County Comms.

N. C., Rutherfordton—(Street).—City is reported to have voted \$30,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Wilkesboro—(Road).—Wilkes County Comms., W. H. Foster, Clerk, will receive bids until 2 P. M. April 12 for \$275,000 of not exceeding 6 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds, dated April 12, 1919, and maturing \$11,000 yearly, beginning April, 1934.

Okla., Atoka—(Bridge).—Atoka County has sold to Robinson & Taylor, Oklahoma City, \$98,750 of 5 per cent. bonds, dated August 1, 1918, and maturing 1919 to 1943, inclusive.

Okla., Durant—(School).—\$120,000 of 5 per cent. 5-25-year \$1000 denomination bonds are voted. They were recently purchased, subject to election, by Prudden & Co., Toledo, O. Geo. C. Rorie, Supt. of Schools.

Okla., Enid—(Street).—City plans to issue bonds for street improvements. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Pawhuska—(Public Utility).—City votes Apr. 22 on \$250,000 of 6 per cent. 5-25-year \$1000 denomination bonds. R. L. Carroll is Mayor.

Okla., Picher—(Water, Sewer).—City plans to vote on \$250,000 of bonds for water-works and sewerage systems. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Morris—(Water).—\$18,000 of 6 per cent. 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds have been awarded to Geo. I. Gilbert, Oklahoma City, at par.

Okla., Sapulpa—(Water-works).—City voted \$75,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

(Continued on Page 173.)

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Michigan State Telephone Company, Garfield Exchange, Detroit; Architect, Smith-Hinchman, & Grylls, Detroit.

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At left, Hamtramck High School, Hamtramck, Mich.; Architect, Geo. T. Hass, Detroit.



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Surplus
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Total
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"Come over into Macedonia and help us."—Acts 16-9.

Maintenance of Christian Ideals Brother, Christian civilization needs your personal help. It needs your help *right now*, more than ever before, in maintaining the teachings of Christianity in our every-day life and in preventing overthrow of the social order and those American ideals that are so precious to all Southerners.

The whole country is in an *upheaval*. The mad ideas of Bolshevism are being exploited. Mormonism has its churches and its preachers in Southern cities and country-side. Russellism is spreading its destructive sophistries thru the means of tracts, preachers and advertisements. Social unrest, labor agitation, corporate greed and other forces are combining to destroy the traditions, customs and beliefs the South has cherished.

Fundamental Value of Home Missions The Baptist Churches in the South are strongholds of Evangelical faith and the love of liberty. And if the South is to justify herself in the future as she has in the past, nothing we Southerners can do is of such serious importance as the spiritualizing work of Home Missions—the work we are doing *to build in the South a Christian standard of citizenship.*

In giving to Home Missions, you give toward the advancement of social security—to make life *wholesome and sweet* by making it Christian.

Limited Opportunity to Hear the Gospel Do you know that 18,000 rural communities in the South, dependent on Baptist Churches, *never* hear the word of God preached more than once a month, for lack of available funds to pay preachers' salaries? Do you know that 23,000,000 people in the South make no profession whatever of religion?

The Baptist Home Mission Board of Atlanta spends annually \$75,000 in its Evangelistic Department.

In the Southern mountains it has 39 mission schools, 6000 students and 200 teachers maintained by the Board at a cost of \$50,000.

It spends \$50,000 a year in Christianizing the Indians, negroes and illiterate foreigners.

It spends \$150,000 annually in helping to erect houses of worship for weak congregations.

It spends \$30,000 a year on enlistment work—helping tardy country churches to become centers of power in their *own* communities.

It spent \$150,000 last year on Baptist Army Camp Service in Southern camps.

It spends \$150,000 annually in co-operative mission work with various State Mission Boards.

It is spending \$65,000 on the Southern Baptist Sanatorium for tubercular patients at El Paso, Texas.

During the past fiscal year the Home Board's missionaries won 100,000 souls to God and a better life. Forty thousand of these were conversions as a result of the work of Baptist Army Camp pastors *among the soldiers.*

One Million Dollars Needed These are the great outstanding tasks already accomplished. But the money to pay for them, nearly all of it, *must be raised before April 30.* One million dollars is the amount sought, and we ask *you* to contribute all you can.

Each of the 1600 missionary workers of the Baptist Home Mission Board, in each of the thousands of communities they touch, is a *voice* and a *heart* to enable men to meet and master the problems of life.

Save Your Soul From Corrosion

The South is *rolling* in wealth. Southern Christians must give to Home Missions because the need, as well as the opportunity, is urgent. They must also give for spiritual ends or else the selfish hoarding of their bounty will bring *canker* and *corrosion* to their own souls and decay to society.

Christian men and women must show a spirit of service in working to save souls equal to that of our soldier boys in fighting to save the world from Kaiserism.

Won't you help us? Contributions should be made thru the Baptist Board of Missions in your state or they may be sent to

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Okl., Tuttle—(School).—Election March 25 on \$24,000 of bonds. Address A. E. Hemming.

Okl., Tulsa—(School).—\$1,000,000 of not exceeding 5 per cent. 5-20-year bonds are voted; C. H. Hubbard is Mayor.

S. C., Abbeville.—Abbeville County Comms. will receive bids until 11 A. M. April 8 for \$20,000 of bonds. W. A. Stevenson is Supvr. of Abbeville County, and M. L. Evans, Secy. of Board.

S. C., Florence—(School).—City is planning to issue \$100,000 of bonds for school improvements. Address School Board.

S. C., Greenville—(School).—City voted \$150,000 of 20-year not exceeding 5 per cent. bonds, dated July 1, 1919; maturity July 1, 1939; bids will probably be opened about April 15; P. T. Hayne is Chrmn. Board of School Trustees, and G. W. Sirrine, Secy.

S. C., Pickens—(Water, Sewer).—Election April 21 to vote on \$40,000 of bonds for water-works plant and sewerage system; M. C. Smith is Mayor.

S. C., Union—(Road).—Seven Townships in Union County have voted \$150,000 of 5 per cent. bonds; date for opening bids not decided. Address County Comms.

Tenn., Chattanooga—(School).—City will sell at private sale at not less than par \$500,000 of 5 per cent. serial \$1000 denomination bonds; Jesse M. Littleton, Mayor.

Tenn., Memphis—(Auditorium).—The \$750,000 of auditorium bonds offered Mch. 25 by Shelby County and City of Memphis have been sold to local banks as follows: \$375,000 of 5 per cent. county bonds to the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. at \$379,002.50 and accrued interest and \$375,000 of 4½ per cent. city bonds to the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Memphis, at par and accrued interest.

Tenn., Memphis—(School).—Bill is to be introduced in the Legislature authorizing the Board of Education to issue \$500,000 of bonds.

Tenn., Memphis—(Hospital).—Bills have been introduced in the Legislature authorizing Shelby County and Memphis City to issue \$150,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, respectively, for tuberculosis hospital. Address County Comms. and The Mayor.

Tenn., Nashville—(Street, Sewer).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. Apr. 4 by J. W. Dashiell, Secy. Board of Comms., for \$300,000 of street and \$200,000 sewer bonds.

Tex., Anahuac—(Road).—Anahuac Precinct, Chambers County, has voted \$50,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Austin—(Road).—State of Texas votes April 6 on \$75,000,000 of bonds. Address The Governor.

Tex., Bonham—(Street).—City voted \$100,000 of 5 per cent. 20-40-year street-improvement bonds; date for opening bids not yet decided. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Cameron—(Road).—Branchville Road Dist., Milam County, has voted \$25,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Denton—(Street, Sewer).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Apr. 5 by P. J. Beyette, Mayor, for \$100,000 of street and \$10,000 sewer 5 per cent. 10-40-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Apr. 1, 1919. J. W. Erwin is City Secy.

Tex., Cameron—(Road).—\$600,000 Ben Arnold Road Dist., Milam County, bonds defeated. Address County Comms.

Tex., Cameron—(Road).—Milam County Road Dists. will vote on bonds as follows: Dist. 23, \$30,000; Dist. 20, \$15,000; Dist. 24, \$10,000. Address County Comms.

Tex., Coleman—(Road).—Bids will be opened about Apr. 17 for \$100,000 of 5½ per cent. 10-30-year \$1000 denomination bonds, Coleman County Commissioners Precinct, voted Feb.

22, 1919; dated Feb. 22, 1919. W. Marcus Weathered is County Judge.

Tex., Dallas—(Improvement).—Bids will be received until 11 A. M. Apr. 5 by C. L. Simpson, Judge of Dallas County, for \$228,000 of 6 per cent. bonds.

Tex., Fort Worth—(Sewer, Light, etc.).—City votes April 8 on \$1,890,000 of 5 per cent. 10-40-year \$1000 denomination bonds as follows: Sewage-disposal plant, \$725,000; funding outstanding indebtedness, \$400,000; sewers, \$325,000; funding general indebtedness, \$200,000; storm sewers, \$100,000; funding street improvement obligations, \$90,000; electric light, \$50,000. J. Liston, City Secy.

Tex., Franklin—(Road).—Robertson County has sold at par and interest to Houston parties, \$75,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Galveston—(Grade Raising).—City and County of Galveston are authorized to issue \$5,000,000 of bonds. Address The Mayor and County Comms.

Tex., Georgetown—(Road).—Williamson County votes Apr. 19 on \$1,500,000 of 5 per cent. 1-30-year serial bonds. It is proposed to sell \$1,172,000 of the issue now. Date for opening bids not yet decided. F. D. Love is County Judge. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Gilmer—(Road).—Upshur County votes April 26 on \$1,000,000 of bonds; D. W. Aiken is County Judge.

Tex., Groesbeck—(Road).—March 18 districts of Limestone County voted 5½ per cent. 30-year serial bonds dated Apr. 10, 1919, as follows: Road Dist. No. 4, \$250,000; Dist. No. 10, \$65,000; Dist. No. 12, \$60,000. It is expected the bonds will soon be offered for sale. Address J. E. Bradley, County Judge.

Tex., Gonzales—(Road).—Gonzales County has sold \$225,000 of bonds as follows: Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, \$140,000; H. C. Burt & Co., Houston, \$75,000 and \$10,000; J. C. Romberg is County Judge.

Tex., Greenville—(Road).—Hunt County voted \$2,000,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Henderson—(Paving).—City voted \$50,000 of street-paving bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Hillsboro—(Road).—Hubbard Road Dist. No. 3, Hill County, has voted \$250,000 of bonds. Address County Comms., Robt. T. Burns, Judge.

Tex., Hillsboro—(Road).—Hill County Dists. will vote Apr. 25 as follows: Hillsboro Dist. No. 1, \$810,000; Itasca Dist. No. 2, \$360,000. Address County Comms.

Tex., Houston—(School).—A letter to the Manufacturers Record says that city will probably vote May 24 on \$1,000,000 of bonds. Election not yet called. P. W. Horn is Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston—(Navigation).—Harris County votes May 24 on \$1,500,000 of 5 per cent. 1-30-year bonds; denomination probably \$1000; Chester H. Bryan, County Judge; C. G. Pillot is Chrmn. Navigation Dist. Board.

Tex., Johnson City—(Road).—Blanco Precinct No. 1, Blanco County, voted \$50,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Kaufman—(Road).—Kaufman County voted \$1,450,000 of bonds as follows: Kaufman Comms. Precinct, \$750,000; Kemp Justice Precinct, \$400,000; Scurry Justice Precinct, \$300,000. Address County Comms.

Tex., Houston—(Water-works).—Mayor and City Comms. have authorized an issue of \$100,000 of bonds for water-works improvements and extensions to be sold in \$1000 certificates.

Tex., McKinney—(Street).—City will receive bids until 3 P. M. April 11 for \$50,000 of 5 per cent. 20-40-year bonds. E. S. Brown is City Secy.

Tex., Huntsville—(Road).—Scott County has sold to Caldwell & Company, Nashville, \$300,000 of 5½ per cent. 10-30-year bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Mount Vernon—(Hospital).—\$50,000 Franklin County hospital bonds defeated. Address County Comms.

Tex., Mount Vernon—(Road).—Franklin County voted \$500,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Sherman—(Road).—Grayson County Comms. are planning to issue \$2,000,000 of bonds.

Tex., Sour Lake—(Road).—\$200,000 of 5½ per cent. 30-year \$6000 and \$7000 denomination Hardin County bonds voted March 1 will be offered at private sale. Dated March 10, 1919. Address Sour Lake Road Comms.

Tex., Waco—(School).—Election is to be called to vote on \$150,000 of bonds. B. B. Cobb is Supt. of City Schools.

Tex., Weatherford—(Road).—Parker County votes Apr. 26 on \$800,000 of 5 per cent. 30-year \$1000 denomination road-improvement bonds. E. A. Swafford is County Judge.

Tex., Woodville—(Highway).—Tyler County votes April 27 on \$800,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

Va., Appomattox—(Road).—Appomattox County will vote on \$250,000 of bonds. Address Board of Suprvs.

Va., Newport News—(Street, Sewer).—Bids received noon March 31 by F. A. Hudgins, City Clk, for \$200,000 of notes, dated Apr. 1, 1919, for street and sewer construction. Bonds will be issued to redeem and pay said notes at maturity. F. A. Hudgins, City Clk.

W. Va., Martinsburg—(School).—City voted \$75,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, maturing 1929 to 1953, inclusive. M. G. Tabler, Prest.; W. A. Pitzer, Secy.

W. Va., Weston—(Road).—Freemans Creek Dist. has petitioned the Lewis County Court to call an election to vote on \$450,000 of bonds. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Wheeling—(Filtration System).—Ordinance has been prepared providing for the issuing of bonds for new filtration system. C. M. Vester is Mayor.

W. Va., Winfield—(Road).—Scott Dist., Putnam County, proposes to issue bonds. Address County Comms.

Financial Notes.

First National Bank, Tarboro, N. C., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

First National Bank of Smithfield, N. C., increased capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Citizens' Trust Co., Savannah, Ga., increased capital from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Roanoke Industrial Loan Corp., Roanoke, Va., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Rockingham National Bank, Harrisonburg, Va., increased capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

State National Bank of Corsicana, Tex., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

American Security & Trust Co., Washington, D. C., plans to increase capital from \$3,000,000 to \$3,400,000.

North Middletown Deposit Bank, North Middletown, Ky., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The Louisiana Bankers' Association at its recent annual meeting elected officers for the year thus: President, Charles DeB. Cliborne of New Orleans; vice-president, Ben Johnson of Mansfield; secretary, Eugene Cazessus of Baton Rouge; treasurer, W. J. Mitchell of New Orleans, the last two officials being re-elected.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

A "Close-Up"

Swift & Company's Profit of 2.04 cents on each dollar of sales



The diagram at the top shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918. The magnifying glass brings out the distribution of the 2.04 cents profit per dollar of sales:

- .94 of one per cent goes to pay interest on borrowed money, taxes, etc.
- .50 of one per cent goes to pay dividends to shareholders.
- .60 of one per cent remains in the business to help in improving and financing the business.

Total 2.04 per cent.



1919 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
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